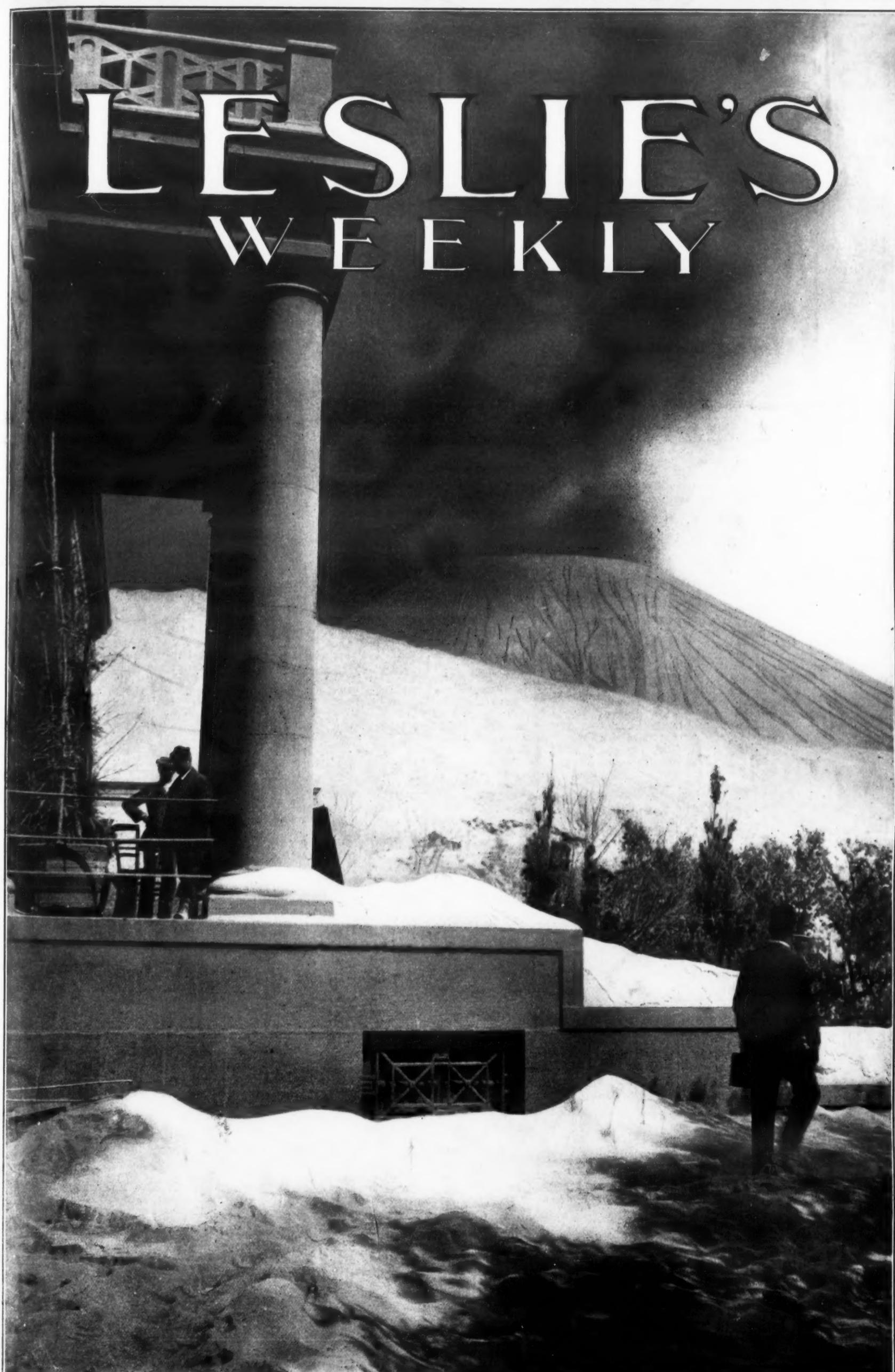


# LESLIE'S WEEKLY



VESUVIUS JUST AT THE CLOSE OF ITS LATE FURIOUS OUTBREAK.

UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH, AT CLOSE RANGE, OF THE FUMING VOLCANO LOOKING LIKE A RAIN-STREAKED ASH-HEAP, WITH THE OBSERVATORY, COVERED WITH ASHES, WHERE PROFESSORS MATTEUCCI AND PERRET (ON THE PORCH) STAYED AT RISK OF LIFE DURING THE ENTIRE ERUPTION.—*Photograph by Charles Abeniacar.*

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CII.

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Thursday, May 24, 1906

## California's Romantic Story.

WITHIN THE easy recollection of tens of thousands of persons still actively at work the entire history of California has been made. It was on January 24th, 1848, that James W. Marshall's gold discovery in the raceway of Sutter's mill, on the American Fork of the Sacramento, put California on the map. Down at Guadalupe Hidalgo, two thousand miles away, America's and Mexico's peace commissioners were at that moment arranging the treaty which annexed California and New Mexico to the United States, but they, as well as the rest of their countrymen on both sides of the Rio Grande, were oblivious of the mighty events which were beginning to shape themselves up in the Sierras' shadow.

When, in 1850, California, peopled by the gold rush from the four quarters of the globe, knocked for admission as a State before the politicians in Washington had time to organize it as a Territory, it precipitated the sectional contest in Congress which incited the Clay compromise of that year—the last of the concessions and deals ever arranged between the North and the South. September 9th, the date of California's admission in 1850, has been celebrated by her every year since that time. It is a great national, however, as well as a State, landmark.

The California gold discovery of 1848 swung civilization's advance line, then at the Missouri River, as far westward in a single year as it had moved in all the previous 240 years since Newport, Gosnold, and Captain John Smith established their settlement at Jamestown, Va. It drew the centre of the country's political gravity far into the Mississippi valley, made the West the dominant section socially and politically, gave the free States the preponderance which enabled them to preserve the Union when war came a dozen years later, and exerted an influence on United States history and development which will be felt while the country remains on the roll of the nations.

On world history California has had a profound sway. Its gold discoveries threw so much of the nation's great money metal into trade channels within half a dozen years that it gave a new impulse to industry and commerce on every continent, immediately and immensely broadened the current of immigration to the United States, incited that search for gold all over the earth which resulted in the discoveries in Australia in 1851 by Hargreaves, a returned Californian; in Comstock's find in Nevada, in 1858, of the world-famed lode, chiefly silver, which bore his name; in the locating of the gold and silver deposits of Pike's Peak in 1859, and Montana in 1863, which peopled all those localities, and in the discovery in 1884 on the Rand, in South Africa, of the field which has since developed into the greatest gold producer on the globe. From Marshall's time to to-day California has added \$1,500,000,000 to the world's gold stock.

From its metropolis at the Golden Gate, and from the rest of its dozen harbors down to San Diego, California looks over to the oldest and most populous of the world's continents across the largest of the world's seas, which one day will be the scene of greater and more diverse activities than the Atlantic knows in our time. In these activities the Golden State will be a prominent participant.

Of all the movement, the color and the pageantry which make up California's story, millions of Americans still alive have been witnesses. In New York and every other large city in the country there are societies of argonauts who could say, as Aeneas said of Troy's stirring drama, "All of this I saw, and part of this I was." And the greatest part of California's story is that which the future will tell.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY

### Fair Play for Life Insurance.

MUCH INTEREST has been felt in the reception the life-insurance companies would give to the drastic insurance-reform legislation enacted at Albany the past winter. The first formal announcement comes from the Hon. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable, and it strikes a high note. He declares, on behalf of his company, in favor of the fullest possible measure of publicity; against contributions for political campaigns, or any other purpose; against lobbying, or the payment of anything remotely suggesting blackmail; against securing new business on terms unprofitable to old policy-holders; against the conduct of the society as an adjunct to any bank or trust company; and he reports the cutting off of extravagance, and promises that the house-cleaning will be complete.

Now that the first feeling of panic has passed, timid policy-holders and prospective policy-holders should grasp the fact, established by the investigations, that all the large companies are solvent beyond question. Evils of management have been exposed, and reforms instituted. The Equitable has had four different investigations: by the Frick committee, the superintendent of insurance, the Armstrong committee, and two firms of independent auditors, American and British respectively. These last had absolute possession of the society's books after business hours, and conducted an examination which for thoroughness and freedom of investigation has scarcely had a parallel. The effect of this inquiry, made at an expense of more than \$200,000, was to secure to the policy-holders and the public an exhibit of the society's condition regarding which no ground for doubt or misapprehension can exist. Assets have been re-appraised, loans verified, liabilities measured, the whole re-valuation having been made on a very conservative basis. The assets of the Equitable on December 31st, 1905, were certified by the accountants to be \$420,973,756.92; the surplus (including the reserve and profits for distribution on deferred dividend policies, the savings for distribution on annual dividend policies, and the contingent reserve) \$68,457,190.27—the apparent shrinkage from that of the previous year, \$80,794,269.21, being due, President Morton says, to a more conservative valuation of securities and real estate.

This shrinkage, however, is more than offset by the economies and savings of the new administration, now amounting to more than \$1,200,000 a year, a sum equivalent, on a four per cent. basis, to an additional investment of \$30,000,000. More than \$1,000,000 in addition has been saved through the recovery of money improperly paid out, or the disavowal of obligations improperly incurred. Suits for the recovery of other large amounts are expected still further to increase the revenues. From \$36,000,000 the amount of cash carried in banks and trust companies has been reduced to less than \$10,000,000, the difference having been invested in real estate or other securities paying four per cent. or more. This, with the one-half of one per cent. increase of the rate on the cash balance carried, adds about \$600,000 per annum to the society's income. An example of the more careful management of real estate is the doubling of the income from the St. Louis property on a newly-executed ninety-nine-year lease.

President Morton advocates that the policy-holders and the public be kept fully informed as to the manner in which the society's funds are invested, what they are earning, and what salaries are paid. Contributions, even for purposes entirely removed from politics and worthy in themselves, must be forbidden. The loan of \$685,000, from which political contributions were formerly made, was repudiated by Mr. Morton, and soon after paid by persons whose identity was not disclosed. Hereafter the Equitable's policy-holders will be relied upon to oppose with their personal influence legislation inimical to their interests, the society, of course, advising them of the points in which they are threatened. Mr. Morton recognizes the power of the newspapers to expose and discourage blackmailing legislation with greater effect than any other agency.

The writing of new business has been discontinued by the Equitable in Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, Austria-Hungary, and Venezuela, and it is promised that whenever it is shown that business in a foreign country is obtained at the expense of American policy-holders it will promptly be abandoned. All the new members of the Equitable board of directors are policy-holders, and the majority of the board are elected by the policy-holders, the paramount interest of whom is now recognized. The funds intrusted to the care of these officers will, it is promised, be invested solely with a view to securing the best and safest returns to the policy-holders.

While extravagance has been curbed, Mr. Morton warns policy-holders not to expect increased returns immediately, though these are bound to come eventually through economical management. The year past has been one of extraordinary expenses. Litigation arising from the operation of the new laws is not impossible. Yet through all the turmoil of last year the Equitable paid in dividends to policy-holders \$6,709,002.95, a greater sum than was ever before distributed in dividends in one year by any life-insurance company. Nevertheless, the ambition of the present administration is to be not the biggest company in the world, but the best and safest.

A lamentable feature of the insurance upheaval has been the surrendering of small policies through the groundless fears of their holders that the companies would not meet maturing obligations. The Equitable reports the lapsing of more than 27,000 policies for

May 24, 1906

\$1,000 or less, while only one for \$250,000 was surrendered, and this large policy was renewed. Those who could least afford the loss were most affected by their own timidity, increased in many cases by newspaper misrepresentation of the facts. Many holders of these policies died during the year, leaving their families destitute; others, when reassured of the company's soundness, found that they were no longer insurable.

The case of such men is pitiable, and should serve as a warning to others. To those who have had misgivings as to the future of their policies, though retaining them, and to those who have hesitated to become policy-holders, such statements as Mr. Morton's should be absolutely reassuring. No man or woman who ever had a good reason for holding or taking out a policy of life insurance has any less reason for doing it now. The effect of the trial through which the great life-insurance companies have passed has been to emphasize their financial stability; and President Morton, of the Equitable, has rendered a service to his company and to the policy-holders of the Equitable by so promptly and satisfactorily taking the latter into his confidence. His example could be followed with profit by the officers of all the leading life companies.

## The Plain Truth.

IT HARDLY seems possible that in about two years from this date the country will be upset again by the meeting of the national presidential conventions of two contending parties. From this time on, we will begin to hear more and more of the merits of the different candidates who may loom up on the horizon. New ones appear and old ones disappear. It is semi-officially announced that Secretary Taft is out of the presidential race, and that he will take a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court early in fall. As Senators Foraker and Dick are now in political control of the State of Ohio, Mr. Taft's resolution is an evidence of discretion. He would hardly be able to control the national delegation from Ohio if he sought it. In Iowa, Governor Cummins is apparently checking the presidential boom of Secretary Shaw. Iowa is a Republican State, and a factional fight in it would preclude the nomination of any Iowa candidate. New York also has a factional quarrel under headway which may eliminate Secretary Root from consideration. The West will, no doubt, insist on naming the candidate of the Republican party, and the most prominent and most available man in sight in that direction is the quiet "gentleman from Indiana" who now presides over the Senate of the United States, and who holds a place that stands, in order of office, next to the presidency itself.

"COWARDLY and ungentlemanly" are the words of Admiral Sands in describing hazing at Annapolis. The astonishing report of the House subcommittee, of which Representative Vreeland is chairman, makes the disclosures of naval academy conditions as disgusting as they were unexpected. The investigation shows that fourth-class men have not only been subject to all sorts of servile duty at the command of upper classmen, but that they have been called upon to tell obscene stories and to perform other disgraceful acts. If these charges are substantiated, it will be interesting to hear the defense of the system by those advocates of hazing who profess to regard it as necessary to the formation of a manly character. What could be more fatal to manliness and bravery than the license accorded to an upper classman to compel a young companion to perform degrading actions—a license against which the victim has no appeal? Is conduct worthy of an officer and a gentleman the natural and legitimate result of such a course of training? We had supposed that manliness, in the navy as elsewhere, asserted itself by kindness and courtesy to inferiors in rank or condition. Unless the country is ready to accept the teachings of a new school of ethics for the picked men of one of its most honored services, this barbarous and unchristian usage must be stamped out.

IS IT NOT absurd to assert, as one of our New York daily contemporaries does, hysterically, that if the Consolidated Gas Company can secure an injunction from a United States court to delay the operation of the new eighty-cent gas bill, confidence in the Federal judiciary will be shaken? The State Legislature, acting upon evidence which was largely contradictory on important details, decided that gas could be sold in New York City at a profit at the rate of eighty cents a thousand, and enacted a law containing that provision, with an added proviso that for every overcharge after May 1st, 1906, the company should forfeit the sum of \$1,000. The representatives of the gas company say that supplying eighty-cent gas means a loss to them of \$7,300 a day, and if, on the other hand, it violates the provisions of the law in the case of each of its 390,000 consumers, the penalties will amount to \$4,680,000,000 a year, a sum equal to more than fifty times the value of its assets. It therefore calls the law "unreasonable and confiscatory," and proposes to enjoin its operation pending an appeal to the courts. All this may be very disagreeable for those whose gas bills are larger than they think they should be, but if a United States court decides that the company has a case worthy of investigation and grants the injunction, the foundations of the republic will hardly have been shattered. Corporations have a right to go to law as much as individuals.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

HAVING SERVED the purposes of the court reactionaries in enabling Russia to borrow money from republican France to crush all aspirations for freedom in the Czar's dominions, Sergius Witte has stepped down from the premiership and M. GOREMYKIN has taken his place. Heaviness, cunning, and indolence are said to be the new prime minister's chief characteristics. He is a bureaucrat and a reactionary, and the friends of progress view his appointment with the gravest apprehensions. Goremykin's enmity for

Witte has been lively since 1899, when Witte, then Minister of Finance, convicted Goremykin, who was Minister of the Interior, of having deceived the Emperor in denying the prevalence of famine in certain provinces. The new premier owns large dairy farms in Novgorod province and sells most of the milk used in St. Petersburg.

TO THE optimistic assurances of D. O. Mills and other prominent financiers that San Francisco will be promptly rebuilt it is pleasant to add the statement of that eminent leader in the railway world, Mr. Edward T. Jeffery, president of the Western Pacific, that the fire and earthquake have in no way affected the plans for the speedy construction of that road, which will complete the transcontinental system of the Goulds. Mr. Jeffery has "absolute confidence in the future of San Francisco, as a terminal port for railroad traffic and ocean-going trade." The Gould interest will do its share in rehabilitating the city. Such assurances of powerful co-operation must bring new courage and hope to the people of San Francisco.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused by the outspoken utterances of Chancellor James R. Day,

of Syracuse University, regarding the official attacks which have recently been made upon great corporations. He accuses President Roosevelt of having committed an amazing blunder in depreciating great property interests by *ex parte* condemnations and sensational charges, and stigmatizes Commissioner Garfield as "a young man seriously discredited in a previous work of a similar kind." In "anarchism in the White House" he

sees the most perilous anarchism that has ever threatened the country. Even those who differ radically with Dr. Day recognize his courage in espousing an unpopular cause and give him credit for a thorough-going devotion to the principles in which he believes. The chancellor has done a remarkable work in the up-building of his university, and has made a record as an organizer and administrator. In what he says of the pharisaism of the charge of "tainted money" he takes direct issue with Dr. Washington Gladden and his school, but he has a considerable backing among conservative educators and philanthropists.

THERE IS something remarkable in the retirement, in the prime of life, of George Foster Peabody from membership in the well-known banking firm of Spencer Trask & Co. Most American business men would hesitate at his age—Mr. Peabody is only fifty-four—to relinquish a connection with a banking-house so conspicuously successful as that which he is leaving. But Mr. Peabody's retirement must not be looked upon as a withdrawal from business to the quiet of a well-earned leisure; he merely retires from one business to give his undivided attention to another—the business of philanthropy. Besides being one of the most influential laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Peabody has been for years active in educational and philanthropic work. He is treasurer of the General Education Board, and feels that its work is so important as to demand a much larger share of his attention than he could give it if engaged in regular business. Among his other interests are the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director, and Hampton Institute, of which he is a trustee.

IT WAS a notable day for Cincinnati when Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived in that city recently for the first time since their marriage in the White House, and betook themselves, for a week's



THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER AND HER HUSBAND,  
On their first visit to Cincinnati since the White-House wedding.  
Schmidt.

stay, to the Longworth house, "Rookwood." Everybody who was aware of their home-coming was eager to see them, and the distinguished young couple, who were all jollity and smiles, found their happiness reflected in the eyes of their welcoming future neighbors. The President's daughter never appeared more radiant and attractive than on that occasion, and it was evident that she was pleased to be in Cincinnati once more. During their sojourn in the city Mr. and Mrs. Longworth attended the great May Music Festival and shared with the leading musicians the attention of the immense audiences. They were also the recipients of various social honors. The couple returned from Cincinnati to Washington, whence they will soon depart for a trip to Europe. If they do not enjoy the latter it will not be for lack of ceremony and festivity. They will be entertained by royalties and other eminent personages, and their entire tour bids fair to be one round of varied and inspiring pleasure. And they will bear with them the good wishes of all Americans.

NEXT TO Mr. Carnegie himself, the most interesting figure at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the United Engineering Building, which is the gift of the millionaire philanthropist to the engineers of New York City, was Charles Hayes Haswell. Though ninety-seven years old ("I wouldn't like to say," Mr. Carnegie remarked, in the course of his speech, "how many millions I'd give to reach that age"), he is still in the active practice of his profession, having been, since 1898, consulting engineer of the New York Board of Public Improvements. Mr. Haswell was the first chief engineer and engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, and designed and operated the first steam launch. Since his retirement from the navy, which he has seen transformed from wood and canvas to steel and steam (and has himself borne a great part in that transformation), Mr. Haswell has devoted what to the average professional man would be a lifetime to his private practice, which has embraced the designing of merchant vessels and the designing and supervision of many public improve-



THE WORLD'S OLDEST PRACTICING ENGINEER.  
Charles Hayes Haswell (second from the right) seen with Mr. Carnegie and others at the laying of the United Engineering building corner-stone in New York.—A. E. Dunn.

ments in and around New York. Though he has almost reached the century mark, he is more active and vigorous than many a man of seventy.

THE GREAT Vanderbilt system of railways has always been fortunate in being managed by men of unusual ability, who have well deserved the public's confidence. While there have been many changes in the official personnel, the character of the management has remained high and commendable. Such it will continue to be, when, on June 1st next, Mr. William C. Brown, now vice-president of the New York Central lines, will become, during the absence on a two months' vacation of President William H. Newman, the acting

head of the whole Vanderbilt system. Mr. Brown's assignment to this post will, it is said, eventually be made permanent. The prediction is made that Senator Depew will resign the chairmanship of the board of directors and be succeeded there by Mr. Newman, who will withdraw from the presidency in favor of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown is one of the ablest and most experienced railroad men in the world, and is said to be receiving a salary of \$75,000 a year. He is a native of Herkimer County, New York, the son of a poor preacher, who went West when the boy was four years old. He began his railroad career as a lad by piling cord-wood for the old-style engines of the Western Union Railroad of Iowa. He afterward found his way to the service of other railroads, making rapid progress through his zeal and ability, until, in course of time, he became the general manager of the Burlington system, from which he was graduated to the Vanderbilt lines. Mr. Brown, who is recognized in railway circles as one of the foremost men of his calling, was recently elected president of the American Railway Association.

WHILE THE successive chiefs of the State Department at Washington have been men of the highest worth, and absolutely without blame in the matter, unfortunate or indiscreet subordinates in that branch of the government figure almost periodically in some at least disagreeable sensation. The latest "unpleasantness" in the department involves the Third Assistant Secretary, Herbert H. D. Peirce, and Robert M. McWade, ex-consul-general at Canton, China. Mr. McWade was dismissed from office on the strength of serious charges made against him by Mr. Peirce, who had personally investigated the conduct of a number of American representatives abroad. Mr. McWade now alleges not only that the allegations derogatory to him were false, but also that Mr. Peirce, when in Canton, practically constrained the consul-general

to give his superior a \$500 tiger-skin rug. The ugly intimation is that Mr. Peirce took the rug in the way of graft. This Mr. Peirce emphatically denies, and declares that it was sent to him without his solicitation or wish. Certainly it does not appear to have induced him to make a report favorable to McWade, so that it did not influence his official action. No doubt the Secretary of State will thoroughly consider the case and decide it before Mr. Peirce shall be permitted to sail for Norway to assume the place of minister to that country to which he was lately appointed.

THE SURVIVORS of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania volunteer regiment faced the inevitable at their reunion held in Philadelphia a few days ago. This regiment was nearly annihilated in the Civil War. It participated in the battle of Gettysburg and fought at Mine Run, after which engagement the few members left were transferred to another regiment. There are now less than eighty of the old Ninetieth living, most of them so enfeebled that they cannot leave their homes, and they resolved not to attempt another meeting. "Boys," said Colonel Davis, their leader, "we are getting too old, and those of us that are able to get around are so scattered that we cannot get together any more. This is our last banquet. We have got to bid one another good-bye." No one will be surprised that manly tears were shed at this point.



WILLIAM C. BROWN,  
Who is to become the head of the great  
Vanderbilt railway system.—*Schiff*.



HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,  
Third Assistant Secretary of State, ac-  
cused of grafting by an ex-consul.



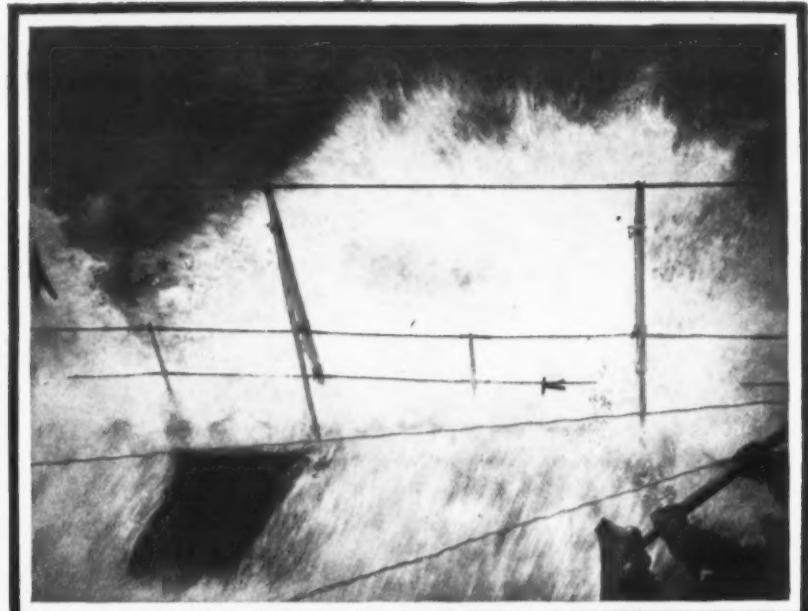
M. GOREMYKIN,  
The reactionary who succeeded Witte  
as Russia's premier.



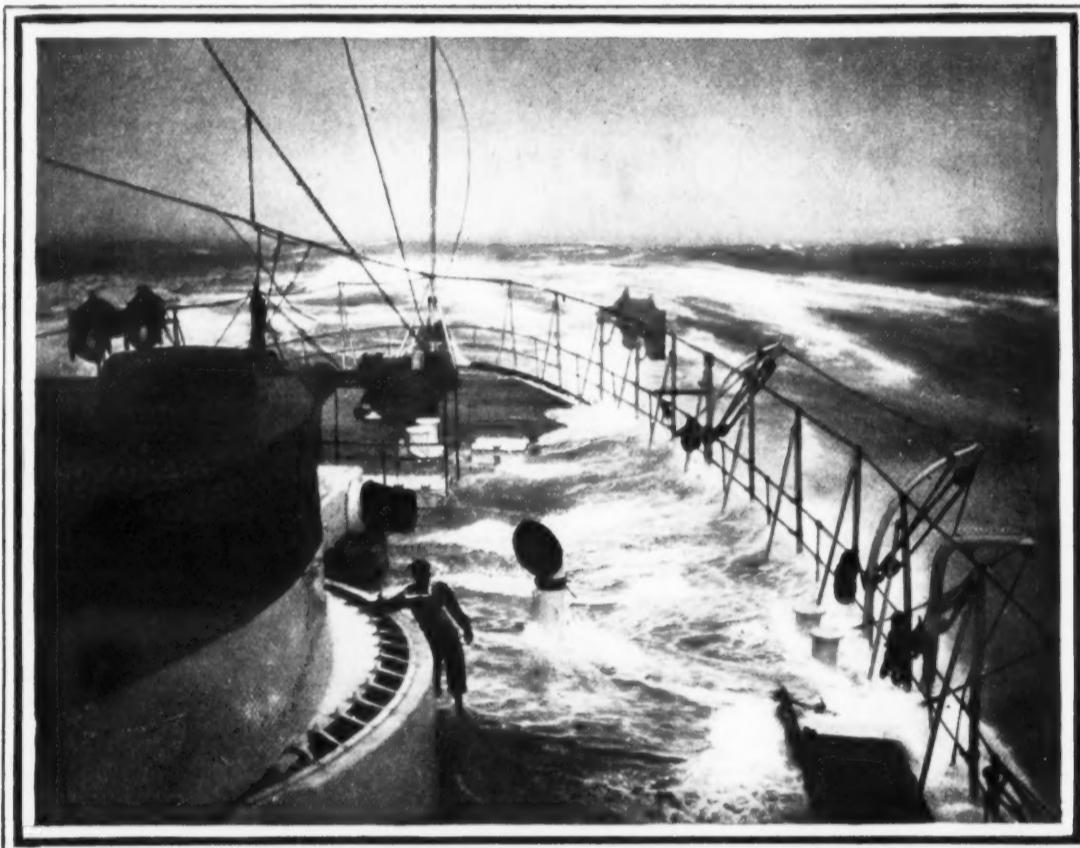
JAMES R. DAY,  
Chancellor of Syracuse University, who  
criticised the President.



TRouble COMING—  
A HEAVY SEA RISING OFF THE STARBOARD QUARTER.



THIS WAVE, BAKING THE SUPERSTRUCTURE,  
CARRIED THE AFTER-GANGWAY OVERBOARD.



QUARTERMASTER, ON THE WAVE-SWEPT QUARTER-DECK, ATTEMPTING TO READ THE PATENT LOG—LIFEBOATS WERE  
SMASHED, BOOMS AND ALL LOOSE GEAR CARRIED AWAY.



SHIP SINKING INTO THE TROUGH—HUGE WAVE SEEN ON THE PORT QUARTER.



DRY DECKS AGAIN—A HIGH SEA PASSING OFF THE PORT BOW.

### THE FURY OF THE TYPHOON CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA.

A SERIES OF REMARKABLE PICTURES MADE FROM THE DECK OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "WISCONSIN" DURING THE GREAT GALE WEATHERED BY HER BETWEEN NAGASAKI, JAPAN, AND AMOY, CHINA.

Photographs by Robert D. Jones, U. S. S. "Wisconsin."



LIKE A BLEAK ARCTIC SCENE—NEW CONE OF THE SMOKING MOUNTAIN AND THE REGION ALL ABOUT COVERED WITH ASHES.



CONSTRUCTING A NEW ROADWAY THROUGH THE VAST PILES OF COOLED LAVA.



REFUGEE AND HER BABE AMID THE RUINS OF BOSCOTRECASE, DESTROYED BY THE ERUPTION.



NOT A WINTER LANDSCAPE, BUT A WASTE OF LAVA BURIED BENEATH A HEAVY FALL OF ASHES.

#### WEIRD EFFECTS OF THE RECENT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

ASH-STREWN EXPANSES THAT SIMULATE ARCTIC SCENES, AND FEARFUL EVIDENCES OF THE LAVA'S DESTRUCTIVE FLOW.  
*Photographs by Charles Abeniacar.*

# Assaying Alaska's Vast Yield of Gold

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

IT WAS BUT natural that Seattle should be the port for the entry of gold from the Klondike region. Its geographical location, its magnificent harbor, the enterprise and aggressiveness of its citizens, all contribute to make it the coming city of the North Pacific and the distributing centre of the whole Alaskan territory. When the production of gold had reached a sum to warrant the establishment of an assay office for the accommodation of the owners of the precious metal Seattle could have no rival, for it was from that point the thousands of anxious seekers turned their faces toward the "land of nightless days," and it was there both the disappointed and the successful returned, each rich either in experience or gold, and perhaps both.

In 1898 the United States government opened its assay office, and since then more than one hundred millions in gold has been assayed and shipped. In 1891, before the opening of the Klondike regions, Alaska's yield in precious metals amounted to less than \$800,000, and last year the gold output alone exceeded \$14,000,000. When the statistics of the clean-up of 1906 are finally compiled, Alaska officials believe that a surprise is in store for the country, as the quantity mined will far surpass all expectations, due to the fact that a large number of new claims are being worked, and the productiveness of the mines having been increased by the use of improved machinery.

The building in Seattle in which the major portion of Alaska's gold is assayed is an unpretentious brick structure on Ninth Avenue, which, save for its heavy-barred windows, would pass unnoticed. It was pur-

trated. It is estimated that in a ton of gold hardly one dollar's worth is lost.

On the second floor are the fires, stills, and appliances for the complicated work of assay. This department is of a strictly technical and scientific nature, and Mr. Frederick Wing is the assayer in charge. A piece is chipped from each side of the gold bar and rolled thin. This is weighed on scales of such delicate poise that they are kept under glass, as the slightest air will cause them to give incorrect results. They are sensible to one ten-thousandth of a gramme, and a single hair may be weighed. The tiny weights are handled with forceps, and are scarcely visible to the naked eye, except when they are on white surface.

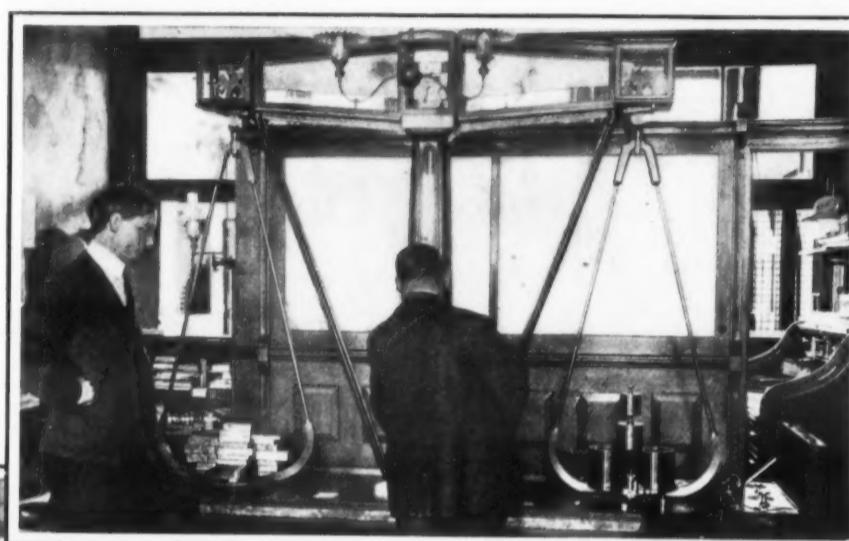
In determining the purity of gold, it is necessary to add silver to the amount of about two and one-half times the gold present, and an experienced assayer can usually judge the amount of silver the sample con-

scales and its weight noted. The difference between its present weight and the weight before the elimination of the silver represents the quantity of silver in the sample taken from the bar, and on this basis the government pays for gold. The silver is restored to metallic form by reduction with copper. The refining is usually done at the mint to which it is sent, and much of Alaska's gold finds its way into coin at the Philadelphia mint, whence it goes to do service in commerce and trade.

## Prices of Gas in Great Britain.

THE CONSTANT agitation over the price of gas in our American cities imparts an interest to the following facts taken from the Gas World Year Book, showing the cost of this product in Great Britain.

There are 1,252 gas plants in England, 259 in Scotland, 110 in Ireland, 135 in Australasia, fifty-two in Canada, fifteen in other British possessions, and fifteen British gas companies operating on the continent and other parts of the world. All large Scottish towns own their gas works, which produce 83.8 per cent. of the total, while in England only 31.3 per cent. is so made, and in Ireland 44.9 per cent. The largest gas company in the world, the London Gas Light and Coke Company, makes 22,000,000 cubic feet of gas per year and charges fifty-nine cents per thousand, while some of the other eleven London companies charge a good deal less, notably the South Metropolitan Company, which charges forty-eight cents,



WEIGHING \$20,000 WORTH OF GOLD BARS BEFORE PLACING THEM IN A SAFE.



CLEANING FLUX FROM THE GOLD BARS.



SAFE CONTAINING ALASKA GOLD BARS WORTH HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.



CASTING INTO BARS GOLD MELTED IN GRAPHITE CRUCIBLES.

posely located away from the business section of the city so that in case of riots or fire it would probably be beyond the scene of danger. More gold in dust is received there than in any other office in the country, and several furnaces are kept going constantly for the purpose of converting the dust into bars from which the assay is made. The gold is either shipped by express in iron-bound boxes or brought in by the person to whom it belongs. It is carried in chamois-skin bags known as "pokes," and although it is impossible for even the slightest particle to creep through, some of the miners will take no chances, and the writer saw a young man come in with \$700 in dust, which he had mined at Fairbanks, safely hid away in a "poke," which in turn was deposited in an old tomato-can, a double precaution against leakage. Another man brought in \$25,000 worth of dust which contained some large nuggets, and was the combined wealth of several miners. It had been weighed in Alaska, and when poured into the huge pans of the delicately adjusted scales there was found to be a difference of forty-seven cents, and that in favor of the miners.

The gold is weighed in the presence of the person who brings it and two government officials, who issue a receipt to the former for the number of ounces. Two or three days later he is notified of the assay, and upon surrendering the receipt receives a check or a draft drawn on New York. After weighing, the dust is sent to the melting-room. Here the heat near the furnaces is intense, as gold melts at about 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit. The dust, together with powdered borax, carbonate of soda, and other fluxing material, is thrown into fire-clay crucibles, and when the melting stage is reached, men whose eyes are protected from the heat by heavy goggles pour the molten metal into moulds. It cools rapidly, and is removed from the casts and the flux cleaned off by the dexterous use of a hammer. The bar is then stamped with its number and weight and thoroughly scrubbed, after which it is sent to the vault until the process of determining its standard of purity begins. The scrapings of flux, dust from the floor, old crucibles, gloves, and aprons of the workmen are burned and the gold ex-

and the Wandsworth Company, whose charge is 52 cents. Gas cooking-stoves grow in favor, the number having increased 250,000 last year in the United Kingdom.

## Moving Against Medical Frauds.

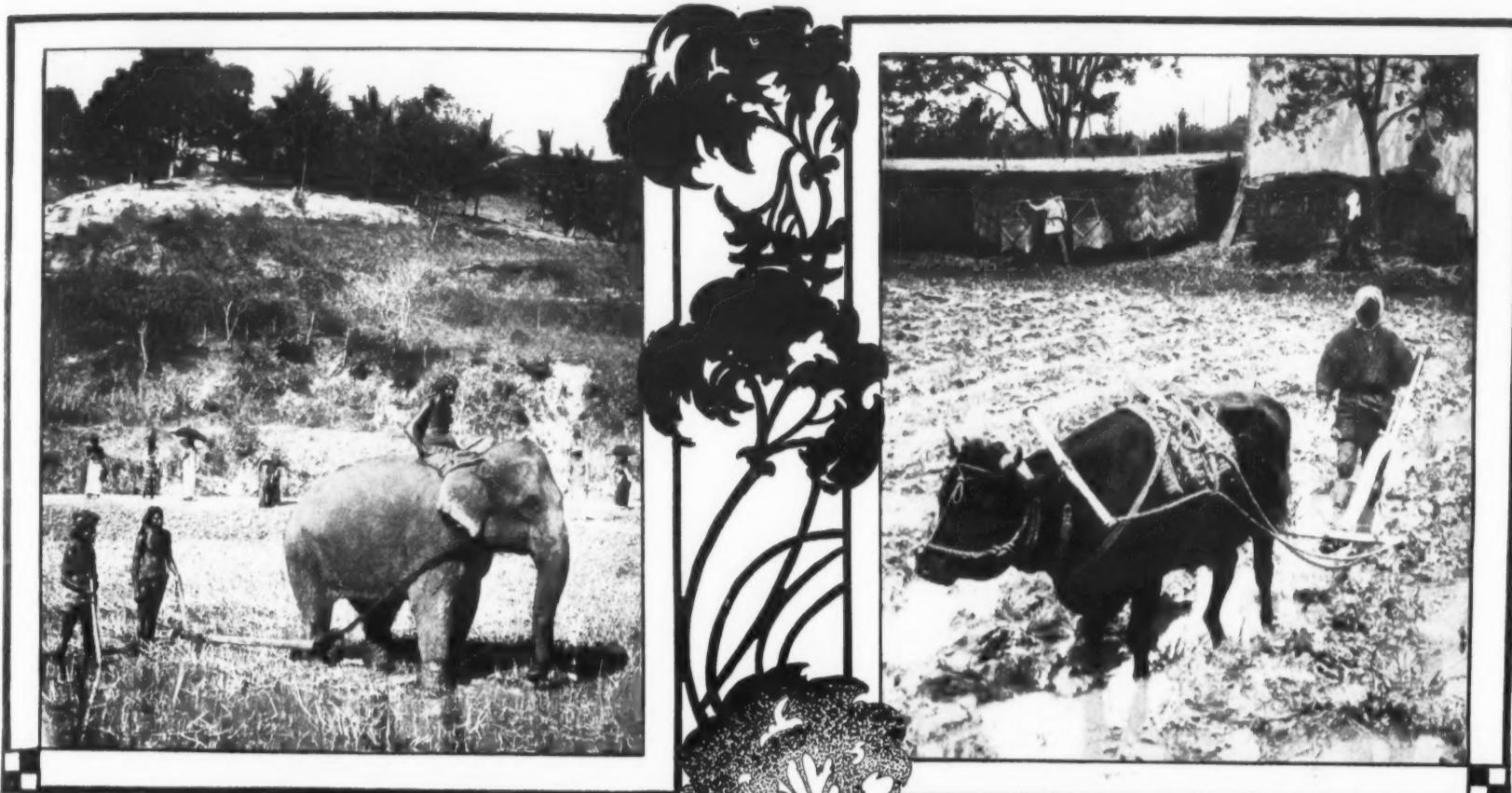
SEVERAL STATE Legislatures are moving against medical frauds, and there is hope that this wretched business will suffer some curtailment. Several drastic laws have been enacted in Massachusetts, directed specially at a certain class of medical advertisements playing upon the fears and miseries of erring men and weak women. These are to be forbidden hereafter. No law can be too strict applying to advertisements of this sort which throng the columns of many of our dailies and other publications. They are downright swindles in each and every instance, and the persons who seek to profit by them are charlatans of the most despicable and dangerous character. The nostrums advertised are a delusion and a snare; instead of alleviating human suffering, they add immeasurably to it. In many cases their victims are ignorant and credulous people, who not only lose the money they expend on the stuff, but seriously imperil their health by the poisons sold to them as medicine.

## The Coming of the Stork

REMINDS MOTHERS THAT ONE OF THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT REQUISITES IS CUTICURA SOAP.

Physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and chemists throughout the world indorse Cuticura Soap, because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for allaying itching, irritation, and inflammation, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap is invaluable. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

tains by its color—the lighter the color, the more silver. The gold and silver for alloying are weighed and placed in a hollow cone made of sheet lead, which is pressed into a ball called a "button." Tiny cups known as "cupels" and made of bone ash are placed in furnaces, and when they have reached an orange-red heat the "button" is conveyed to the "cupel" by tongs and melted. In this manner the base metals are absorbed by the "cupel" or converted into oxides. The metal is allowed to cool slowly, after which the "button" is annealed and rolled into a spiral, known as a "cornet"; the gold is then separated from the silver by the use of nitric acid, which rapidly attacks the silver and turns it into a solution, leaving the pure gold, which is now as soft as lead. After numerous washings and dryings the gold is transferred to the



ELEPHANT DRAGGING A PLOW IN A PADDY (RICE) FIELD IN CEYLON.

BULLOCK PLOWING FLOODED GROUND FOR RICE-PLANTING IN JAPAN.



WATER CARABAO USED TO PLOW FILIPINOS MIRY RICE-FIELD.

HORSES BREAKING THE EARTH ON AN ILLINOIS FARM.



CAMEL AND OXEN AS PLOW HORSES IN THE FERTILE PLAIN OF SHARON, PALESTINE.

OXEN FURROWING THE STONY SOIL OF THE VALLEY OF AJALON, IN THE HOLY LAND.

## PLOWMEN OF VARIOUS LANDS AT THEIR WORK IN SPRING.

PRIMITIVE AND CURIOUS ORIENTAL METHODS OF BREAKING THE SOIL CONTRASTED WITH THE MODERN AMERICAN WAY.  
From stereographs, copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood



JOSEPH CAWTHORN IN "THE FREE LANCE," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM.—*Hallen*.



DE WOLF HOPPER AND WILLIAM DANFORTH IN "HAPPY-LAND," AT THE MAJESTIC.—*Hallen*.



ANNIE HUGHES IN "MR. HOPKINSON," AT THE FIELDS.—*Tonnele*.



JANE OAKER, LEADING WOMAN WITH WILTON LACKAYE MORRISON.



LOUISE ALLEN COLLIER, IN VAUDEVILLE.—*Hallen*.



CATHARINE CALHOUN, AS "MARION THORNE," IN "BROWN OF HARVARD," AT THE PRINCESS.—*White*.



ANNA JOHNSTON IN "MISTAKES WILL HAPPEN," AT THE GARRICK.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



"THE GINGERBREAD MAN" AND HIS EIGHT CHOCOLATE ÉCLAIRS, AT THE NEW YORK.—*Hall*.



SYLVIA LYNDEN, ENGAGED FOR JOHN DREW'S NEW PLAY AT THE EMPIRE.—*Otto Sarony Co.*

PEOPLE THE PUBLIC IS LAUGHING WITH.  
SOME WELL-KNOWN FEATURES OF THE SPRING THEATRICAL SEASON.



BERNHARDT'S BENEFIT FOR THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS GIVEN IN HER TENT ON THE CHICAGO LAKE-FRONT.—*A. E. Haswell, Illinois.*



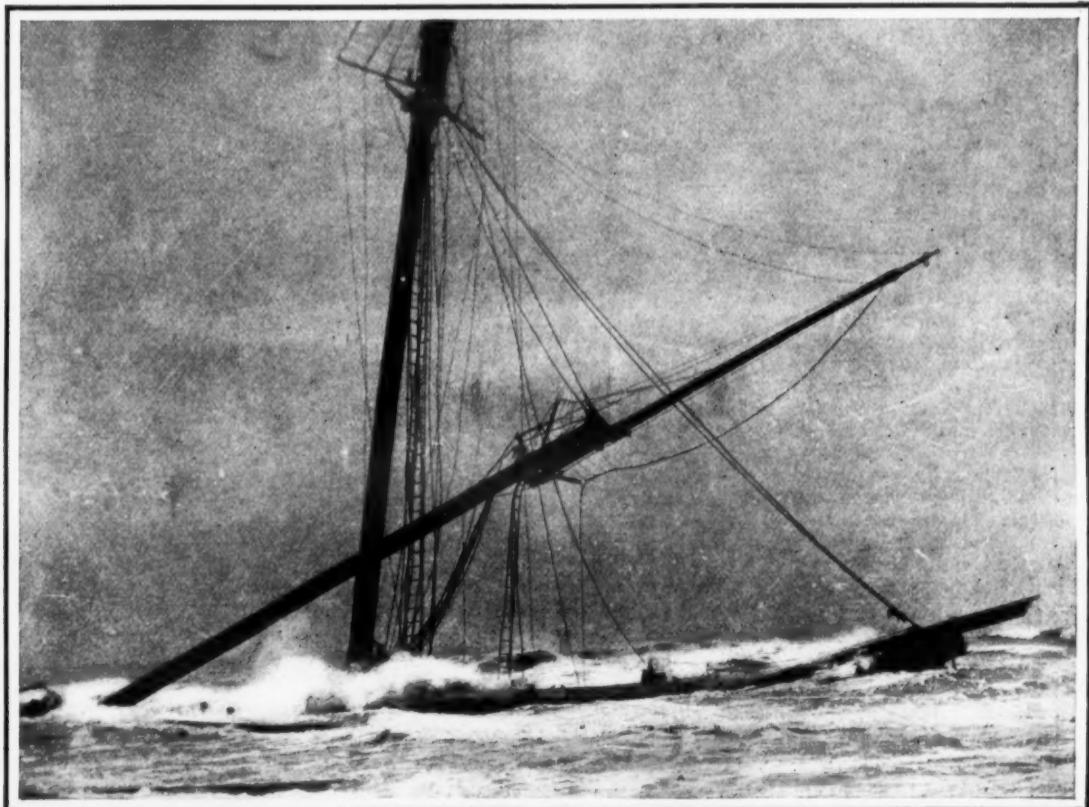
VESUVIUS IN ONE OF ITS MILD MOODS—TAKEN FROM THE EDGE OF THE CRATER.—*William Seaver, New York.*



REFUGEES IN CAMP AT NORTH BEACH WATCHING THE BURNING OF SAN FRANCISCO.—*H. A. Parker, California.*



SAN FRANCISCO GRIT—A TEMPORARY OFFICE ERECTED ON RUINS SCARCELY COOLED.—*E. J. Jackson, California.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) WRECK OF THE LUMBER-LADEN SCHOONER "PENDLETON SISTERS" ON METOMPKIN BEACH, VIRGINIA, APRIL 15TH.—*John J. Watson, Maryland.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—MARYLAND WINS.  
PICTORIAL RECORDS OF CURRENT EVENTS MADE BY ENTERPRISING KNIGHTS OF THE CAMERA.



## Summer Playground of Europe's Youngest King

By Eleanor Franklin, special correspondent for *Leslie's Weekly*

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, May 8th, 1906.

GETTING INTO Spain is a matter fraught with somewhat more difficulty than one generally encounters on "beaten tracks." It cannot be more than thirty or forty miles from Biarritz to San Sebastian, but it takes three good hours to cover it. One gets on a little French accommodation train in the French town, and it starts off blithely enough, but in about two minutes it stops to perform its function of accommodation for somebody, and it takes a long time about it. Then it starts on at a terrible rate for another minute and stops again, and in comparison, a street-car during rush hours represents the acme of rapid-transit. After a dozen or so long stops and nervous starts it pulls up finally at the last station on French soil, where it stands chuff-chuffing for at least a quarter of an hour, when it walks quietly over into Spanish territory and stops with great dignity and decorum at the station of Irun. Irun is the gateway of Spain, and, like similar gateways everywhere, it is guarded by custom-houses and everlastingly perfidious and indifferent officials. I don't know what became of the French train. I suppose it turned around and went back to Biarritz. At least I never saw it again, and after the mad scramble of opening baggage was finished, everything and everybody bound for San Sebastian were put on a purely Spanish train which poked off up the road and in the course of an hour deposited us, in an extremely bored sort of fashion, at our destination. But I didn't pay much attention to this at the time, because I was too much interested in the change that had come over the face of the world, in my really rapid-transit from France to Spain; from everything French to everything Spanish.

It was the most remarkable thing I had ever seen. I had expected it because all the books speak of it and all travelers returned from Spain dwell upon it most particularly. But I didn't believe it. Every country in Europe has its marked individuality at which one wonders, considering the intermingling course of European history; but at the boundary lines there is usually a fusion, a blending that prevents an impression of sharp contrast. A house on one side of an imaginary line may not be so different from a house on the other side that one may say on the instant, "This house is a French house, that house a German house." Two men on opposite sides of the same line may not be so different that one may say at once, "This man is German, that man French." But the imaginary line on the top of the Pyrenees divides two peoples so decisively that two men on opposite sides of it are a Spaniard and a Frenchman; two houses, a Spanish house and a French house. Indeed, the very hills themselves become Spanish hills and French hills, those of Spain being bare and gashed with ghastly yellow wounds, while those of France are softly clothed and beautifully rounded. Even the air on opposite sides of the little river Bidassoa seems of different qualities, and for some reason or other that of Spain reeks with purely Spanish fancies. And reeks in this connection is a perfectly good word. And then the language! A five minutes' walk on a level out of French into Spanish, the most illusive language in the world. It is said to be the easiest of all languages to acquire. Perhaps it is, on Spanish soil; but get the evidence of anybody who has studied it by the "phonetic" method at home and has then come to Spain to put it into practice. Everybody will testify that, though it be the most phonetic language in the world, phonetics are not applicable to it at all, because it is pronounced without any regard under heaven to phonetic laws.

I came to San Sebastian more or less just to see Miramar, the summer home of King Alfonso, and to see the setting of the stage upon which an English princess was recently turned in the course of a day from a good little Anglican to a devout Roman Catholic. This story interested me enormously and impressed me as being more in keeping with the annals of the sixteenth century than with the reasonable performances of this much-enlightened twentieth; but I hadn't then realized the truth of the oft-repeated statement that Spain still lives in the sixteenth century. Princess Ena could not become a successor, even as consort, to Isabel the Catholic unless she too became a Catholic, and in so doing, to complete the absurdity, she must renounce all claim to the English throne for herself and her heirs forever. It seems impossible of belief that after all the wars and devastations, the tortures and martyrdoms in the name of and for the cause of religious toleration, the world should be still intolerant. But so it is, and in Spain there is a whole population that would rise *en masse* against a "heretic" upon the throne, or near the throne, of the most Catholic Spanish kings, while in England there is a whole population that would resent to the utmost "heretic" upon the throne of Elizabeth. Is it the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, or national bigotry? In Spain, I should say, where the people are devout and church-bound, but in England it would be difficult to decide what could lie at the root of popular intolerance with any individual's religious beliefs. The matters of national constitutions, I know, are not that connection one must accept conditions howe-

they may seem, but there has been a mass of printed correspondence and comment about the alleged conversion of Princess Ena which has been inspired by religious and not by political or dogmatic sentiment, and that is the thing at which one wonders. However, the princess is now a good daughter of the Pope, and I can readily see how impossible it would be for anybody to live in Spain and be anything else.

I went on Sunday to hear Mass in a little old church in Hirnani that has witnessed all the horrors and wild religious fervors of Spain since the days of Isabella the Catholic, and I could not but feel that the spirit of those times is still keenly alive in this one country in all the world, and that there are those in Spain to-day who would punish heresy as cruelly as it was ever punished by the unbelievable decrees of the Holy Office. And, indeed, it is well known that there is a strong church party that would revive the Inquisition if the spirit of the times were not so bitterly against it. I crept into the shadows at the back of the ancient church with much the same feeling a child experiences when it is afraid of the dark. The long nave, full of kneeling black figures, narrowed away into the distance to a carved and gilded altar trembling in the shadows cast by many flickering candles. There was not a touch of brightness in the whole scene. I felt uncomfortably conscious of my modest hat, because it was the only one of any sort in the whole congregation. The worshipers were mostly women, but they all wore black *mantillas*, and as I viewed them from the back they looked like a company of devout nuns. But they were a company of Spanish mothers, and their children played noiselessly out in the church porch while the sombre service was in progress. The images of the Saviour and the saints looked like corpses standing upright, and there was not a single tone of hope either visible or audible anywhere. The priest's great voice, echoing through the lofty emptiness, seemed to be pronouncing a sentence of damnation upon the kneeling throng, whose responses, in a mournful monotone and in a language I did not understand, translated themselves to my understanding as a sort of helpless submission to the inevitable. It was not beautiful, it was not inspiring. To me it could never have been helpful had I been brought up in its atmosphere, and for once I grasped the great idea underlying the Reformation and believed that had I lived in Spain during the awful days of "*autos-da-fé*," I, too, could have died for belief in better dreams than this. But it is of Spain purely Spanish, and is the only perfect example of mediaeval Christianity left in the world to-day, with the doubtful exception of that in Italy. Everywhere else modernity has conquered to a greater or less extent. Everywhere else persecution failed to do more good than harm to the cause of Rome, but in Spain it succeeded, and to Spaniards be the honor and glory that no other people on earth would covet. And peace be to Catholic Ena, who comes to give an heir to the throne of Isabella.

The summer palace of the King at San Sebastian was begun in 1889 and finished in 1893, but why it took four years to build it is difficult to conjecture, unless public funds are voted in Spain as slowly and carefully as they are elsewhere. It is a simple structure of the sixteenth-century style of the English country house, and nobody would ever guess that it was a residence extraordinary, which was probably just what the Queen desired as a relief from the marble grandeur of the great palace in Madrid. There are many private villas round about that are far more imposing, but none half so interesting, since here the boy King has spent so many summers of his carefully guarded life. And this boy King, by the way, is the most ridiculously popular young person I ever knew anything about. Indeed, he begins to be a most interesting figure, and promises to be just what the Spanish people have so long desired that their King should be. While the country's past history has not resulted in the freedom of the Spanish soul from the despotism of its religion, it certainly has resulted in its entire emancipation from the old blind worship of the crown for the crown's sake, and it is good for himself and his people that this king is proving a worthy successor of his much lamented father.

And "this king" reminds me of what seems to be the most popular anecdote about his boyhood. I have not only read it several times, but have had it told to me with great gusto by three several Spaniards who each imagined that he was the first to have heard it. It seems that the royal youth was unruly and very self-sufficient, and in consequence his tutors had no small amount of difficulty with him. One day at dinner his governor discovered him eating with his knife. "Oh, you must not do that," he said. "Gentlemen never eat with their knives." "But I'm not a gentleman," said Alfonso, "I'm a king." "Yes, but kings don't do it either," said his instructor. "Well, this king does," replied the boy, and calmly went on feeding himself in this most unkingly fashion. It is added, always that of course he was only teasing his governor, and that he never did it any more, but it is a story that is told as being beautifully illustrative of his character. He is reminded that kings don't go about the streets of their capitals entirely unattended, gazing

in shop windows and acting just like ordinary folks, and he replies, "Well, this king does." He is told that kings don't go flying madly around the country driving dangerous motor-cars, and getting down to work with monkey wrenches, screwdrivers, oil pots, and the like when anything goes wrong with the machinery, and he replies, "Well, this king does." And so in everything he seems to display an individuality and an ordinary humanness that are enormously gratifying to his very human and self-adoring people.

I am really not able to make out why this very lively young monarch elects to spend his summers at San Sebastian, and maybe he will cease to do so when he gets entirely out of leading strings. The place really impresses one, after the first half-hour or so, as being quite on the ragged edge of the earth, but I suppose that when the summer heat drives thousands of people to the beach and crowds the promenades with idle pleasure-seekers it takes on quite a different atmosphere. At other times the best friend of the lonely stranger is the tide, which ebbs and flows busily enough to keep any one interested. It is the only thing in the whole place, indeed, that seems to have anything to do. The bay is very narrow and is formed by two lofty peninsulas crowned with ramparts. Between them is a little rocky island, and out in the distance stretches the great, mysterious sea. I have watched the ebb and flow of this busy tide so many days that I can now almost tell the time by its marks upon the sand. It goes out in the morning, far away out, as if it were tired of reaching after the unattainable above the strong sea-wall before the snug little town, and then it merely laps disconsolately around the base of the little island of Santa Clara, and quite disdains the rock foundations of Mont Urgul on the one side and Mont Iguelo on the other. One begins to feel altogether deserted because the long stretch of wet beach mottled with ugly sea-weed doesn't look as if it could ever again woo the rough caresses of the great breakers. This is mere maudlin sentiment, I know, but one feels it just the same, and comes, in time, to greet the turn of the tide with something of personal affection.

And how gloriously it does return! As if ashamed of its own discouragement, it comes leaping back, wave upon wave, as I never saw tide run. It covers the broad beach while one stands and watches it. It rises at the sea-wall and dashes its spray high into the air and half across the shaded promenade. It leaps up and almost over the little brown rock island with its single tiny white house nestling among the pines, and it climbs up the jagged base of Mont Urgul as if it would reach and tear away the thousand-year-old walls of the all-commanding fortress. I stood one day, over on the sea side of this great promontory, among the graves of the British soldiers who fell here in the sieges of San Sebastian in 1813 and 1837, and I rather envied those heroes and felt that I, too, should want to lie somewhere in the world where I could listen to like music when the time comes for me to close my eyes forever upon the glorious sight of the sea.

### Bread Dyspepsia.

THE DIGESTING ELEMENT LEFT OUT.

BREAD dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

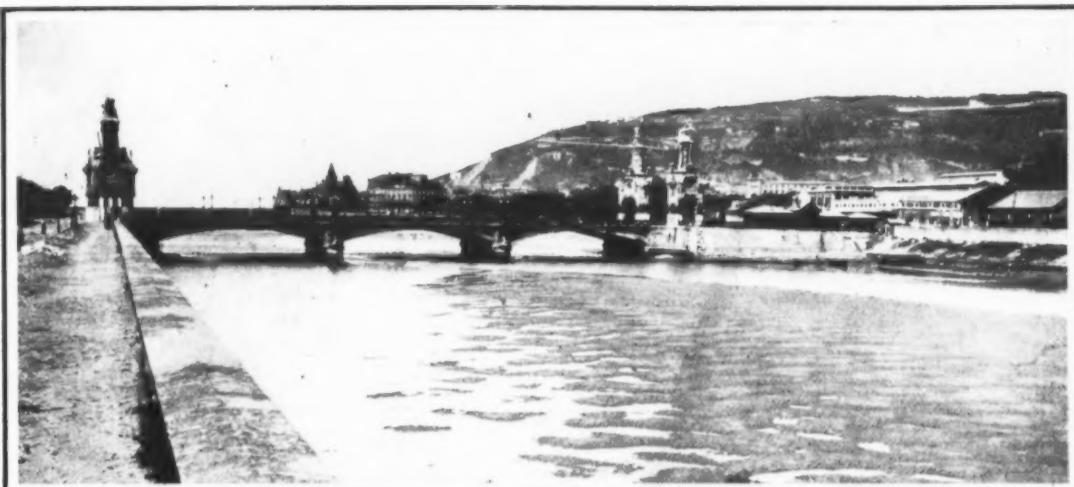
This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape-sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so Nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long-continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

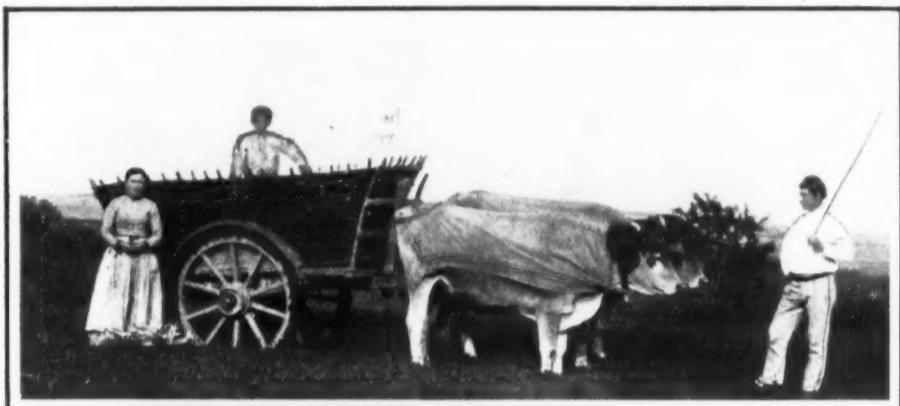
In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food, therefore, is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race to-day.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

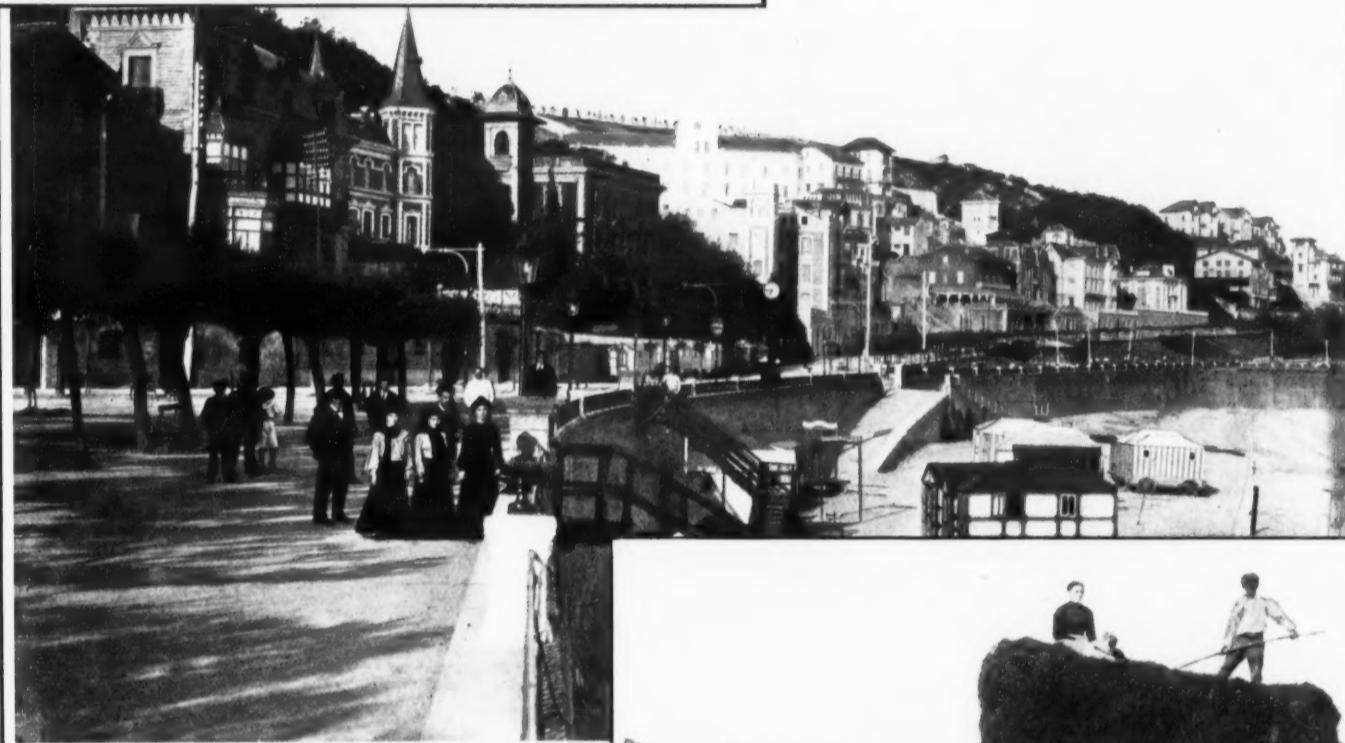
"There's a reason."



BEAUTIFUL BRIDGE IN  
NEW SAN SEBASTIAN  
WHICH IS REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW SPAIN.



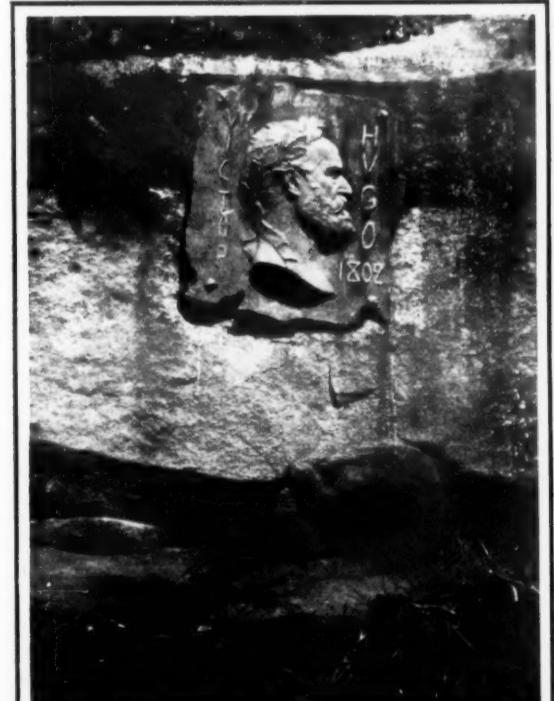
PEASANTS OF  
THE BASQUE  
COUNTRY NEAR  
SAN SEBASTIAN, AND  
THEIR TRAVEL-  
ING EQUIPAGE.



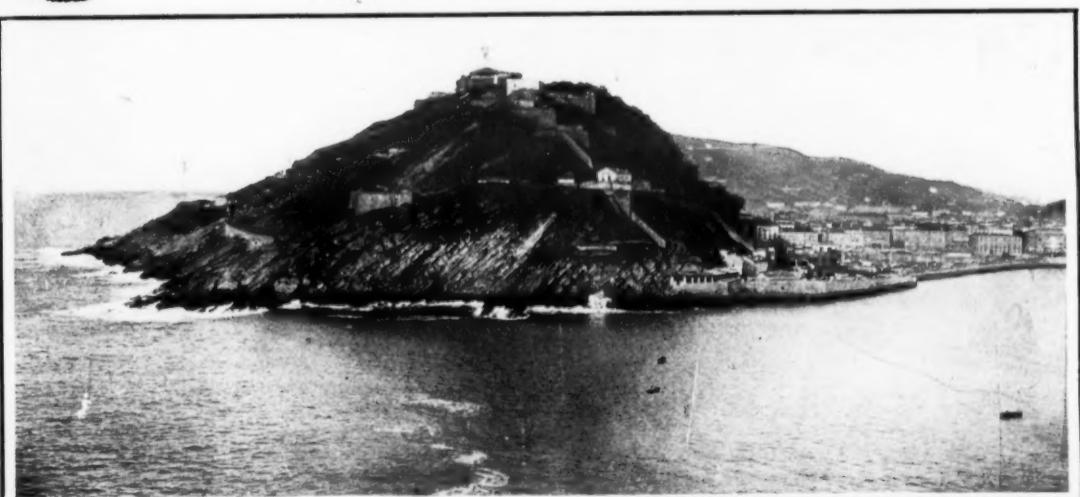
ATTRACTIVE NEW SEC-  
TION OF SAN SEBAS-  
TIAN, MOSTLY HOTELS  
PATRONIZED BY  
WEALTH AND  
FASHION.



BASQUE WOMEN WORKING IN A HAY-FIELD ON THE SLOPE OF THE PYRENEES.

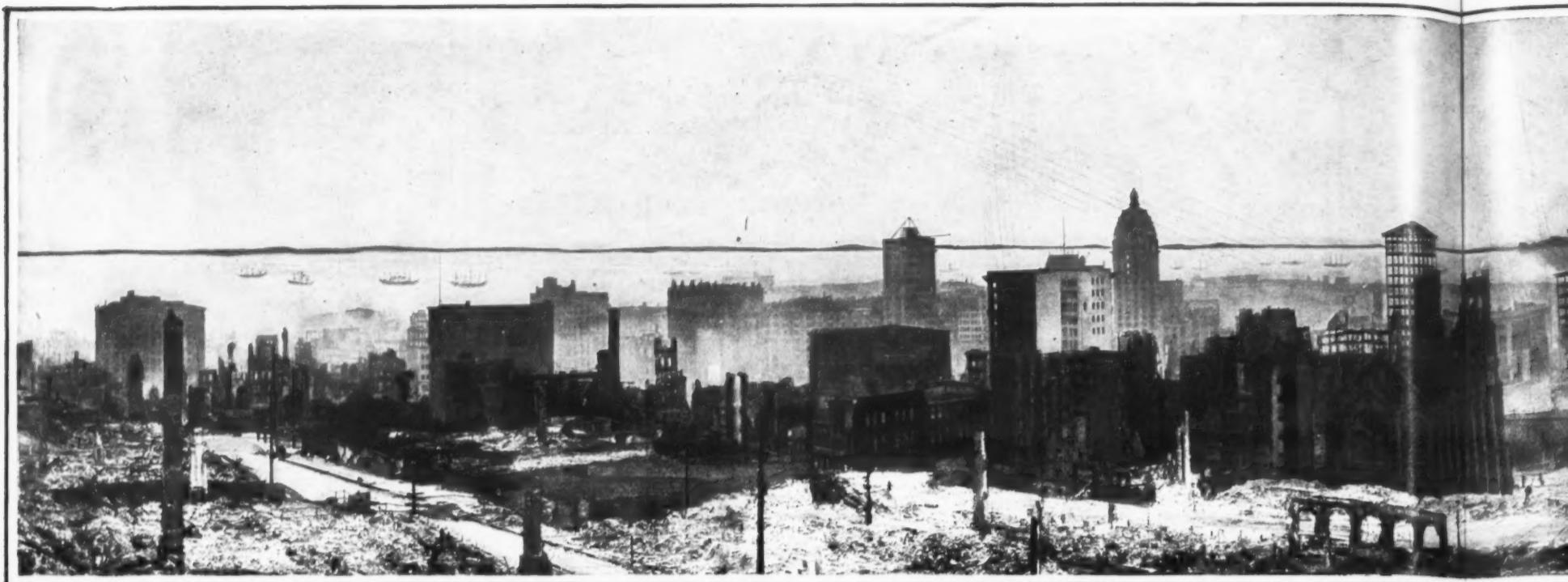


TABLET NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN ERECTED IN MEMORY OF  
VICTOR HUGO.



MONT URGUL, A FORTRESS AT SAN SEBASTIAN THAT HAS SEEN THE MAKING OF  
SPANISH HISTORY.

SPAIN'S FAMOUS AND PICTURESQUE SUMMER CAPITAL.  
DELIGHTFUL SAN SEBASTIAN, THE FASHIONABLE SEASIDE RESORT WHERE KING ALFONSO SPENDS THE HEATED TERM.  
Photographs from *Eleanor Franklin*. See opposite page.



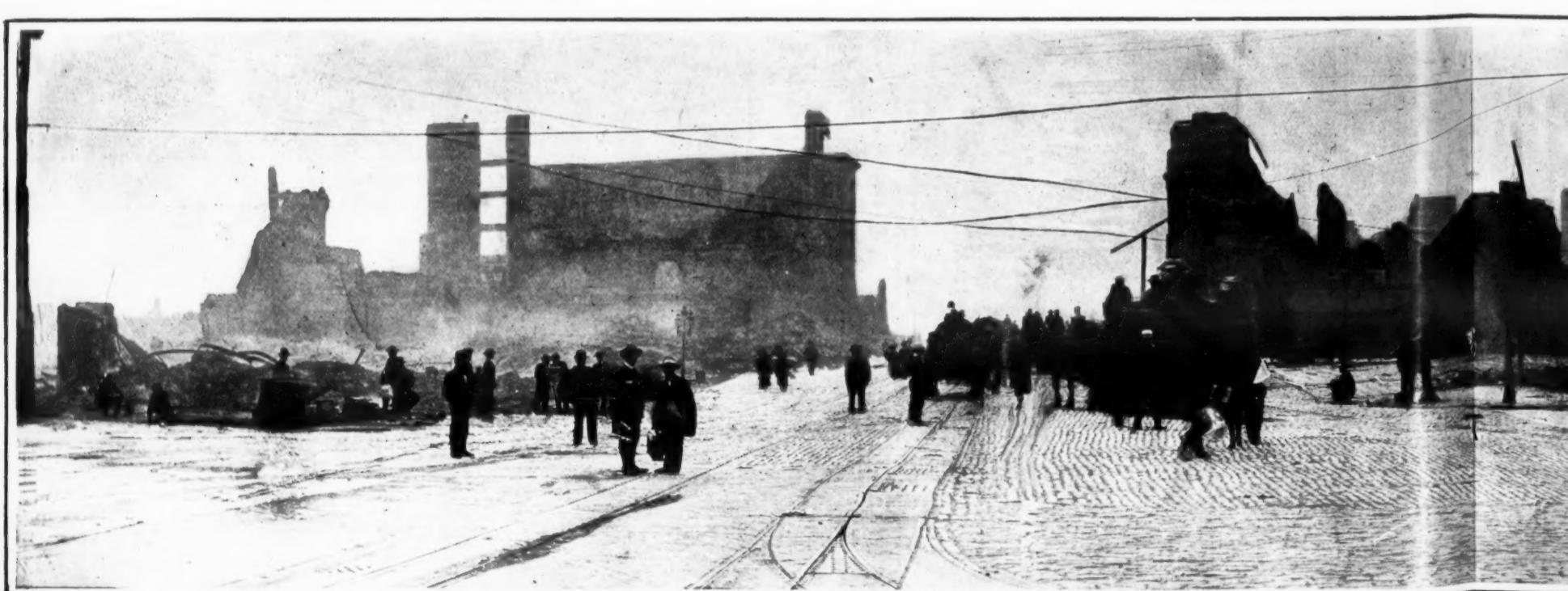
LIKE AN ANCIENT RUINED CITY BY THE SEA—BROAD SWATH OF DESTRUCTION



ROOFLESS WALLS THAT MARK THE SITE OF CHINATOWN.



SKY-SCRAPERS, WHICH DEFIED SHOCK AND FLAME, TOWERING ABOVE THE DESOLATION.



DESOLATION AT THE CITY'S THRESHOLD—THE OUTLOOK UP MARKET STREET

FIRST PANORAMA PHOTOGRAPHS OF  
BROAD DISTRICTS WHERE THE EARTH TREMORS AND THE CONFLAGRATION WERE



A SWATH OF DESTRUCTION IN THE HEART OF SAN FRANCISCO.



ONE, TOWERING ABOVE THE EXPANSE OF SURROUNDING RUINS.



SURFACE OF MARKET STREET SUNK BY THE EARTHQUAKE FIVE FEET BELOW THE CURB LEVEL.



LOOK UP MARKET STREET FROM THE FRONT OF THE FERRY-HOUSE.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIRE-SCARRED 'FRISCO.

THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE WHICH MIGRATION WROUGHT THE GREATEST DAMAGE.—Copyrighted by Graham, L. A., 1906.

# The Curious Origin of the Court Reporter

By W. H. Brainerd

PHILANDER DEMING,<sup>1</sup> the original court reporter in the State of New York, if not in the country, leads a quiet life in Albany, where, through his persistence, he brought about the innovation of stenographic reporting in courts of law. Being the pioneer in court reporting, he is known familiarly as "the old court reporter," but in letters he holds a place as a pleasing writer of fiction. His first literary efforts to attract attention appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the year 1873, the "sketches," as the author pleased to call his efforts, being widely read. Other works which have received favorable recognition are his "Adirondack Stories" (1880), and the quaint volume entitled, "Tompkins and Other Folks." Last August he furnished the first article in the "Contributors Club" in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Mr. Deming is a picturesque figure on the streets of Albany, in appearance having some such a look as Mark Twain. He was born in Carlisle, Schoharie County, February 6th, 1829, the son of the Rev. R. R. Deming, a Presbyterian clergyman. He fitted himself for college in the Whitestown Baptist Seminary, near Utica, and finally was graduated from the Vermont University in 1861. He went to Albany the following year, where he has since made his home. The story of the difficulties he encountered in bringing about one of the greatest conveniences and time-savers and aids in court proceedings is told by this pioneer, who is now past the allotted three score years and ten, in the following narrative, which he unfolded to me:

The change, though very important, came about quietly—as oft in the still night the snowflakes fall and cover all the scene. In 1865 (and for many years before that date) the judges of the courts, and the lawyers in the various States of the Union, were trying to do an impossible thing in letters. They were endeavoring to reduce to ordinary writing and to record with scrupulous exactness the testimony (too often ungovernable talk) of independent American citizens and others upon the witness-stand. The painful effort and slow anguish of those days are still remembered, and spoken of with almost a shudder, by the few old benchers of that time, who have lingered on, and who have come with us into the new century. It will be seen that the judge's record had to be the standard. When the record of the opposing attorneys differed, the judge had to decide what the evidence of the witness had been. And when he did not know he had to rule. It is easy to see how painful this was. And then, the record! It is not extravagant to mention it as an awful record. For it involved then, as such records do now, the right to property, to personal liberty, and to life.

At the time in question there were about one hundred and twenty-five competent shorthand reporters in the United States. They were busy doing congressional, legislative, and newspaper work. It was the dream of some of these men that shorthand might come to be generally used to take the evidence of witnesses in court. Among these shorthand writers was one whom it is convenient to mention as Alexander Gray, although in point of fact your narrator is merely telling his own experience. Mr. Gray came to Albany early in the 'sixties. It was among his plans to introduce shorthand into the Supreme Court circuits of the State held in Albany and adjacent counties. His efforts to do this sharply illustrate the situation at that time, and reveal the nature of the important change just then beginning in the courts.

Mr. Gray sought and found opportunities to see each of the three judges of the Supreme Court of the third judicial district, New York, in which district Albany is included. The reporter was treated with consideration by all of the judges, but some objections to the proposed experiment were made. One of the Supreme Court justices explained that he was himself a very rapid penman, and he did not quite see how any one could write more rapidly than he did. He felt compelled to say, also, that he was so accustomed to writing the evidence that he did not think he could try a case without a pen in his hand. But his view soon changed, and he became an earnest advocate of the proposed new method. The other two judges did not object to the experiment. They were willing to try any plan the lawyers would favor.

Soon September came, and the October circuit (1866) to be held in the city hall at Albany was drawing near. It was to be an eventful circuit. Besides other important cases, a well-known citizen was to be tried for the homicide of another citizen who had been well known. Alexander Gray saw the judge who was to hold the circuit. The judge said he would object to nothing that the lawyers would consent to, and advised Gray to see the district-attorney of the county, and the attorney for the defense, in the case of the homicide, which was of so much interest to the city.

Gray's visit to the office of the district-attorney was an incident the details of which he vividly remembered. Perhaps it is and was the duty of every public prosecutor to assume an aspect of great severity. Gray entered the office of this officer, with whom he was not personally acquainted, and stood for a moment just inside the door. The district-attorney rose from his chair and glared at the stranger with a withering effect. Gray stated that he was a stenographic writer; that he desired to take the evidence at the approaching circuit, and especially the evidence in the important homicide case; that he had

seen the judge, who did not object; that he had learned that the district-attorney to whom he was then speaking had thought the case of such importance that the attorney-general of the State was to aid him in the prosecution, and that the defense not only had a lawyer of celebrity as attorney, but had also secured as counsel to try the case the Hon. Lyman Tremain, who was of national reputation.

Upon this statement the countenance of the district-attorney assumed an aspect that was not merely severe but determinedly repellent. So far as was possible to one whose appearance was naturally pleasant, his face became terrible. His eyes glowed with

"we come now to the direct question whether the accused can avail himself of this line of evidence. My associate, Mr. Hadley, at the very moment the attorney-general asked the question, called my attention to it. And that question was certainly answered. The evidence was called out on the part of the people. They have opened the door. They have let in this line of our defense; and I believe it is in the furtherance of justice that they have done so. We are entirely sure that the evidence was given as I have stated."

The Attorney-general: "Your honor, it is simply impossible that I could have asked such a question, or have permitted such an answer to be given."

Mr. Tremain: "But we are certain; we have not the slightest doubt about it. We are willing to make affidavits or do anything that may be required of us in proof of our assertion. We have clear and positive recollection that this evidence (in a few words) was called out on the part of the people."

The court (after searching): "The evidence does not seem to be on my minutes. However, it is not possible for me to follow all matters which do not appear to be at all material when called out. I think this could not have been dwelt upon."

Mr. Tremain: "No, your honor, it was not; but the evidence was given. The people have opened the door. We insist upon our technical right."

The Attorney-general: "Is there not another line of defense still to be considered?"

Mr. Tremain: "Yes, your honor; but we will have to come back to this again."

The Court: "Put in the evidence on the other branch of the case, and in the meantime I will think of this."

Mr. Tremain: "Very well, your honor, we will take up another line of evidence, but must insist upon our rights in this matter when we reach it again."

An hour later.

Mr. Tremain: "That is all; and now we come again to that question as to the admissibility of the line of evidence for which the door was opened to us by the answer called out on the part of the people. Both Mr. Hadley and myself assert most solemnly that we have positive recollection that the question was asked and answered. Can it be supposed that we are mistaken? Our attention was drawn to the matter at the very time it occurred. The great importance of the fact that the door was opened led my associate to notice the few words that were spoken, just at the time. I also was led to notice them."

The Attorney-general: "Your honor, it is impossible—wholly impossible. We remember no such evidence, and your honor's minutes prove that nothing of the kind occurred. Is not the record of the court conclusive?"

Mr. Tremain: "But, your honor, is our positive knowledge and solemn declaration to be treated as nothing? That one man or ten men failed to see or hear and remember is not proof as against positive knowledge. The negative evidence of those who did not see does not disprove the positive evidence of those who did."

The contest raged for half an hour. In the meantime, who is that quiet person seated at the long table, on the opposite side from the counsel and yet near to the witness? He has been there during the circuit, writing, but wholly ignored by the court and counsel. We recognize in him the reporter who was so sharply treated by the lawyers in their offices. It must be that the judge has kindly allowed Mr. Gray a seat within the bar. Let us look over his shoulder and see the carefully written pages. Every word, every comma, of all that has been done, has been recorded. The old, slow method, in which the court and attorneys have kept their minutes, has given the shorthand man time for this. While the others have been scratching and perspiring (and keeping the witness down to half-speed) to get the substance, Mr. Gray has leisurely written all the words of every question and every answer in exact and (to him) very legible shorthand characters. We see also that he has now written in his best penmanship a copy of a passage of about sixty words taken from his notes. We see the sheet on which the copy is made lying on the table beside his note-book. We read the copy and discover that it is the very passage about which the counsel are now raging.

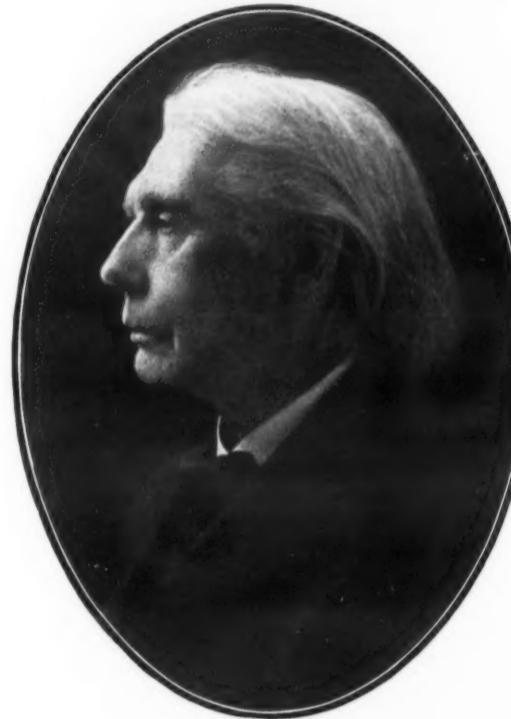
Why does the reporter remain quietly in his seat with no offer to aid the contending parties? It is because they virtually turned him out of their offices, and have not spoken to or looked toward him during the progress of the trial; and his face now has perplexity written over it. Shall he or shall he not venture to aid? Will his offering be spurned or accepted? As the minutes go by the battle continues between counsel, and the conflict waxes warmer in the mind of the reporter. Has he a right to remain silent? He glances at the anxious face of the citizen on trial; how dreadful the accusation against him!

Mr. Gray finally decides that he will make another copy (so as to avoid the interlineation of one word which appears as an interlineation in the first copy) and place this entirely perfect copy upon the desk

*Continued on page 519*

THE OCCURRENCES we witness in the court-room are as follows: "If the court please," says Mr. Tremain,

WITH men of affairs, Abbott's Angostura Bitters are the great tonic and aid to digestion. They are recommended by leading physicians. All druggists.



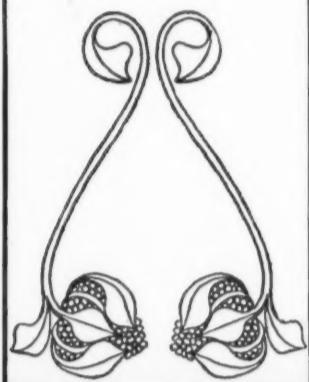
PHILANDER DEMING.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) WINDING  
THE MAY POLE.  
*Nellie Coutant, Indiana.*



THE FIRST ATTACK OF SPRING FEVER.  
*Emily Grace Clark, Missouri.*



CHUMS.  
*Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) CAUGHT NAPPING.—*F. S. Audrus, New York.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3) THE NATIONAL GAME.—*J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.*



A HARBINGER OF SPRING.—*Joseph R. Iglick, New York.*

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.  
INDIANA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, OHIO THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.

## How Immigrant Girls Are Protected in New York

By HARRIET QUIMBY

DURING THE third week of April forty thousand immigrants arrived at Ellis Island with the hope of becoming American citizens. Men, women, and children were passed through the gates at the rate of two a minute, and this schedule of arriving foreigners, with slight variation, extends over several months of spring and early summer each year. Taking into consideration that the majority of these immigrants are of the most unsophisticated peasant class, many of them from the far interior of the European countries, it is not surprising that the protection of the young immigrant girls among them, who venture forth without friends and with but little money, is considered one of the most worthy forms of practical missionary work in New York City. Were it not for the earnest workers in this field, the fate of more than two-thirds of the girl arrivals is only too apparent; for, as in most part they are young, some of them of more than passing good looks, innocent and trusting to a degree, traders in human chattels are ever on the lookout for them. Even under the vigilant eyes of the missionaries who faithfully meet every incoming ship, a few of these girls are blinded by the visionary stories of such traders, and are induced to swear that the agent is a cousin, brother, or husband, and so gain their release from the island, only to enter into everything that forms the tragic part of life in all large cities.

What coming to America means to the immigrant mind cannot be conceived by one who has always lived



EVENING SONG AT THE METHODIST HOME IN NEW YORK FOR FRIENDLESS IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

taught her what to say in reply to all questions. In such cases where the girl's story is broken by an official, it ends in deportation; or, if she succeeds in aiding the falsehood to an end, of being given into the care of some one who swears that he is her brother, but whom in reality she has never seen before. But under the sympathetic questioning of the workers she sees her danger, confesses, and is anxious to put herself under the protection of the missionaries, who are held responsible by the government for each girl taken by them from Ellis Island.

During a recent visit of the writer to the home, Miss A. E. Mathews, the home missionary, who meets all ships, came up the steps with a dozen or more fresh arrivals, each of whom carried gay-colored bundles and packages peculiar to the immigrant. At the door

Mrs. E. Michel, the sweet-faced matron, smilingly ushered the group into the large hall, where names were taken and addresses of relatives to whom telegrams or letters announcing arrivals should be sent, and also questions were put as to the amount of money carried by each girl. This kindly managed and very necessary cross-examination was followed by a bath, a change of clothing, and a good hot meal. The second interview after the luncheon or dinner classified each girl as to qualifications for work. If the girls arrive in the morning they are given the afternoon in which to rest. After the evening meal a song service is held in the pleasant sitting-room, and at half-

past nine the girls are assigned to their dormitories, where some of them for the first time in their lives lie down to rest in single beds, white sheeted and comfortably blanketed. Often only a few hours pass before telegrams have reached their destination, and properly identified friends or relatives call to claim the new arrivals. Again, it is necessary to furnish shelter for several days before relatives are heard from.

Finding relatives does not always mean contentment for the girls.

It not infrequently happens that the first visit to the home of a sister or cousin who came to this country years ago discloses the fact that the entire family with many children occupy one or two rooms, and, while the spirit is hospitable, the new arrivals do not take kindly to the conditions. Under such circumstances girls are permitted to return to the home, where they are sheltered until work is found for them. The home is charitable, inasmuch as those who have only a few dollars are given credit for their room and meals, but those whose finances warrant it are required to pay from two to four dollars a week, according to their means.

"It is pleasant to recall," says Miss Mathews, "that in the history of the home, the instances are so rare as to be almost lost sight of, where a girl who has been given credit fails to remember, and to pay when she has found work and is earning money."

Many of the sleeping-rooms in the three-story home contain only three or four beds, and some have only two, and all are comfortable and home-like in their furnishings, which have been contributed by friends of the organization. Some of the new arrivals are so ignorant of household work that they are unable to properly make up their rooms in the morning. In such cases the spirit of good-will which radiates from the very walls of the home is manifest, and the girls who do know willingly teach the others. The applicants for immigrant help besiege the home at all times,

and many of the girls are placed at once in good situations.

"But it is sometimes discouraging," says Miss Mathews, "that those applying for help do not consider the natural ignorance of immigrant girls. Skilled household help can not be expected from such a source, and yet, strange to say, it is by many whose judgment in other matters is good. It takes time and patience to initiate European peasants into the mysteries of New York apartments, with electric lighting, gas ranges, and dumb-waiters, to say nothing of the different methods of performing the most simple tasks. The majority of the girls are willing and eager to please, and many of them make

ideal workers when a little patience and kindness have helped them over the first few weeks of awkwardness in the unfamiliar surroundings."

The girls who have found work in New York call at the home every week to pay their respects and to report progress. They are always welcome, and are encouraged to keep in friendly touch with the home, where they may depend upon finding a sympathetic listener and upon receiving wise counsel. Letters from all parts of the country are daily received by both Mrs. Michel and Miss Mathews from girls who have spent their first few days in America at the home. These letters are invariably filled with grateful memories, and often they contain fifty cents or a dollar contribution to be used in helping some other girl who may need a few days' shelter. A number of homes on the plan of the Methodist Episcopal home have been organized, the Irish and the Hebrew being the largest. A home of like nature has also been established for colored girls, although this field is so wide that several such organizations are needed to afford protection to the hundreds of unsophisticated negro women who arrive on every steamer from the South.

### Passengers Must "Step Lively."

"STEP LIVELY!" has received judicial sanction, and from no less an authority than the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York. Judge



AN "OLD" GIRL TEACHING THE NEW ONES THE ART OF MAKING BEDS AT THE METHODIST HOME.

in this country. Out of every ten, nine have the most exaggerated ideas one way or another as to the conditions here, and all immigrants are divided into just two classes: those who are abnormally suspicious and are ready with an untruth for every question which may be put, or those who are so childishly trusting that they would place their right hands in fire if told that it were the proper thing to do. With conditions like this to cope with, one will realize the difficult work of the missionaries who represent the various immigrant homes established for the sole purpose of protecting friendless immigrant girls, of furnishing them with shelter for a few days, and of finally handing them over to the safe-keeping of reliable relatives or helping to find respectable places where they may earn a livelihood.

One of the oldest and largest houses of this nature in New York is that of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In spite of its denominational name, the home is purely non-sectarian in spirit, and any girl, regardless of country or religion, who lands at Ellis Island alone and friendless is welcome to the hospitality of the establishment over whose door is written, "For the Love of Christ and in His Name." Situated within a few squares of the Barge Office, where the immigrants from Ellis Island land, the home, with its neatly curtained windows, furnishes a bright spot in the memory of thousands of girls who have passed through its friendly doors.

The protecting of immigrant girls does not mean simply visiting the island and bringing over a few who may be waiting. It means infinite patience and an endless round of questioning, generally through an interpreter. The dialogue is often similar to this: "Can we help you? Have you friends to meet you—if not, where are you going to stay to-night when you reach New York?" If the girl is good-looking the answer usually comes, "I have a friend." But when more questions follow as to the address of the cousin or brother, the girl, half woman and half child, bursts into tears and says it is a friend she met on the ship, or some one whom she met before sailing, and who



FRESH ARRIVALS FROM IRELAND AT THE HOME.

Laughlin holds that in the case of "a young, active person," the making of no preparations for alighting from a street-car until the car has stopped justifies the conductor in assuming that a passenger does not wish to leave it. He points out the fact that, if all passengers waited until the car came to a dead stop before rising and walking to the door, the long-distance speed of a street-car would not equal that of a pedestrian. The conductor has few friends, and he is entitled to all the comfort he can extract from this judicial crumb. The decision is one which appeals to common sense. Some phases of trolley manners are unqualified to be condemned, but the modern street-car is not a place for the deliberation proper to the stage-coach.

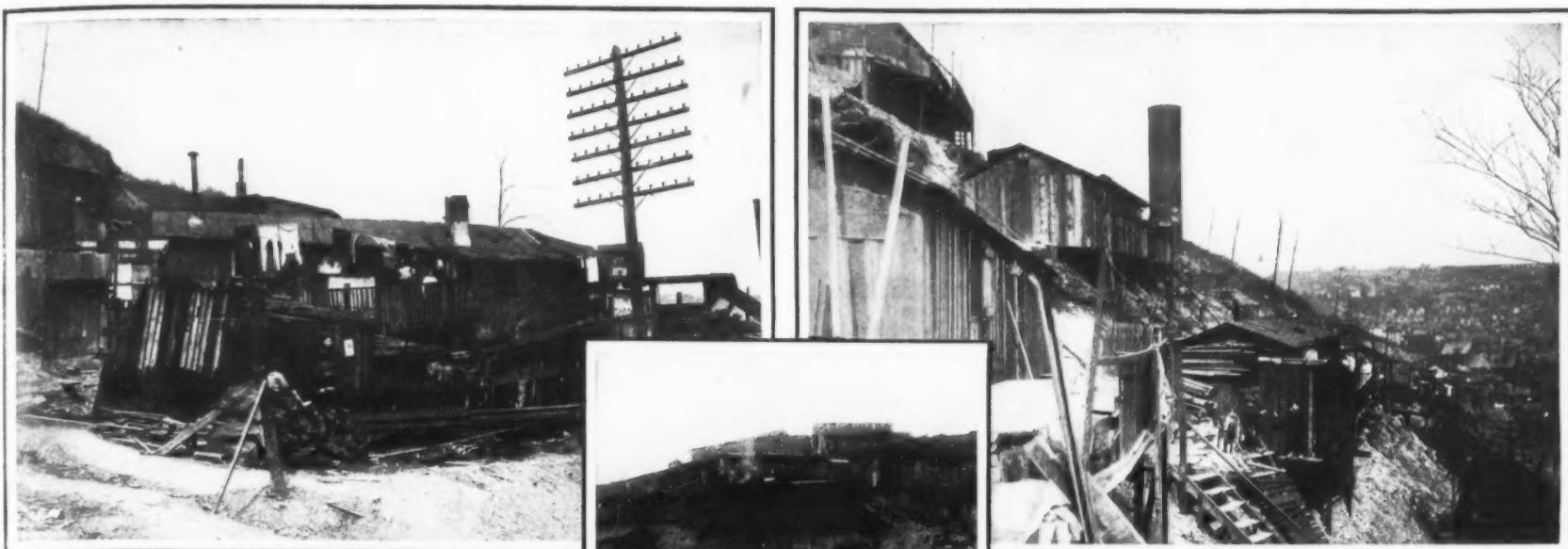
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USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DESTROYS the germs of typhoid and other fevers. Makes a refreshing and cooling drink.

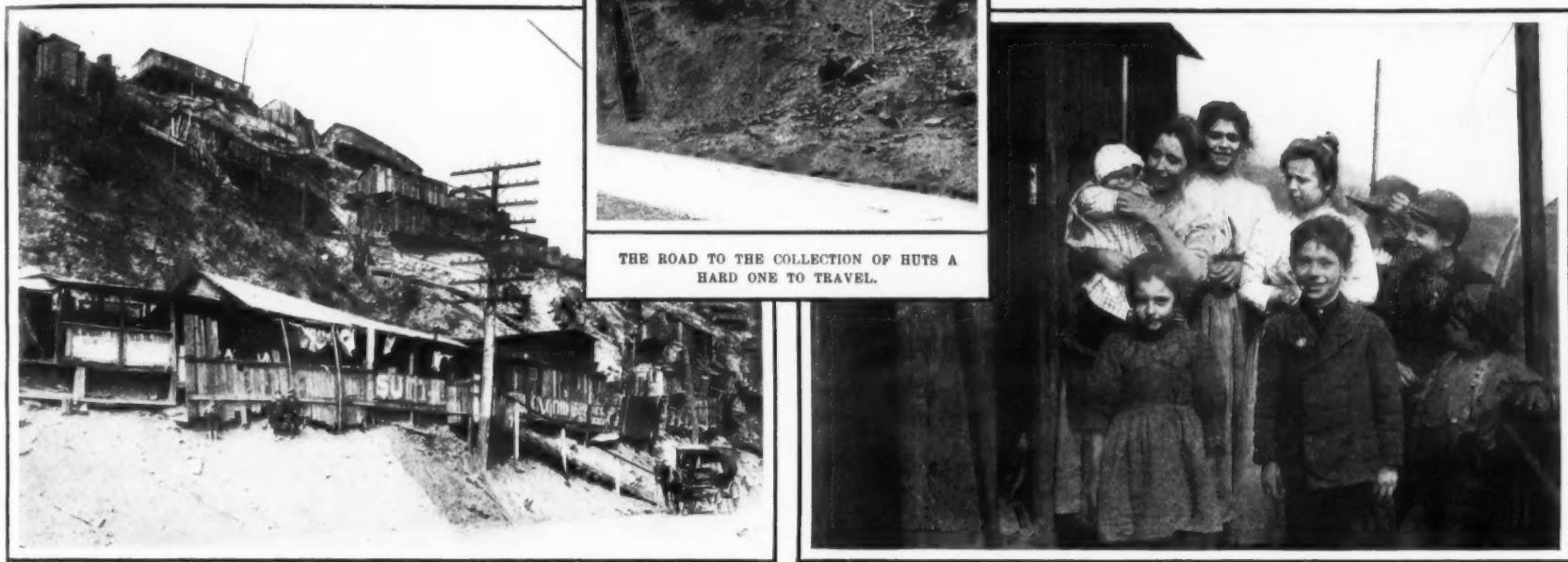
### For Convenience

always have a supply of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk on hand. Suitable for all household purposes. For puddings, cake and all kinds of desserts. Send for Recipe Book, 108 Hudson Street, New York.



CABINS CONSTRUCTED OF FRAGMENTS OF LUMBER FROM THE RAILROAD SHOPS.

HALF-WAY UP THE STEEP HILL ON WHICH THE "SHACKS" ARE BUILT.



QUEER-LOOKING SETTLEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CLIFF-DWELLERS.

UNIQUE FIRE- AND EARTHQUAKE-PROOF "CITY."

STRANGE ARRAY OF CLIFF-DWELLINGS BUILT BY RAILROAD LABORERS AT PITCAIRN, PENN., OF ODDS AND ENDS OF LUMBER, SCRAP IRON, AND OTHER WASTE MATERIAL.

Photographs by Robert J. Sample.

**How To Make a Fortune in Copper.**

THERE ARE very practical and apparent reasons why copper is paying larger profits now to a greater number of people than any other industry in North America. The copper mines of the United States and Mexico are benefiting not only by the industrial progress and activity of America, but of the whole world. The great commercial nations of Europe—Great Britain, Germany, and France—depend largely for their supply of this metal on the mines which are situated in the United States and Mexico. The demand from abroad is increasing rapidly. The domestic demand is growing constantly, also. The natural result has been the increased production of North American mines.

The big copper producers have been enlarging all their facilities as extensively as possible. The increased production and the advance of price have, of course, added many millions to the incomes of those who are fortunate enough to own copper stocks. But the growing production has not kept pace with the demand. In spite of the enormous sums of money spent during 1905 to enlarge the output of copper mines, the increase of that year over 1904 was not more than about ten per cent. The mines of Mexico—which is the newest, most active, and by far the most promising field in the world—produced in 1904 in round numbers 131,000,000 pounds. The output for 1905 was about 144,000,000 pounds. The product of Mexico's copper mines in 1906 will undoubtedly show a greater increase than that of any other country, because the mines there are newer and contain vast stores of the metal which have not been opened up.

The persons who are making fortunes in dividends from copper mines are those who bought stock in these mines when they were in their earliest stages of development. There is no better example of this than

the Calumet and Arizona copper mine of Bisbee, Ariz., or the Greene Consolidated at Cananea, Mexico. Shares in the former have increased in value 3,200 per cent in four years. An investment in the stock of that company four years ago of \$1,200 is now paying dividends every year of more than \$3,000. The Greene Consolidated has done as well for those who bought Greene Consolidated stock before the mine became a great producer. No men are as active in their search for new copper mines as those who have interests in copper mines which are now paying big dividends. If you would learn of an opportunity to buy copper stock in a Mexican mine which makes a much better showing now than did either the Greene or the Calumet and Arizona at the same stage of development, write to

made an allotment of stock about the first of the year to add to a fund which they themselves had subscribed for the purpose of putting the mine in an operating condition. It may be that a few of these shares can still be bought. Mr. Barbee will inform you as to this. There is great activity now in the district in which the Anaconda Sonora is located, and the property is becoming more valuable daily.

**The Right Kind of Play.**

IT IS A significant contradiction of the view cried up in many quarters nowadays that the dramatic taste of the people has declined, and that the

bizarre, the pruriently suggestive, and the meretricious problem-plays are all the demand, that the cleanest play in New York City is running with crowded houses; this is its second season. Mr. Warfield, in the "Music Master," plays to the intelligence of his audience. There is not a farcical nor a burlesque line or scene from curtain to curtain at the Bijou. He offers comedy in just about the proportion it occurs in real life. A husband's constancy, a husband's burning resentment toward the man who stole away his young wife, the discovery of his child in the young woman who comes to him to take lessons on the piano, the outpoured wrath that has been gathering through years of poverty against

the man who is called father by his child, and then a noble nature washed clean of hate by the love he now feels for the daughter he has found—that is the simple, appealing story of the play that has attracted crowded houses nightly in New York for two entire seasons. It is etched in without waste of time or words. Indeed, its most effective passages are wordless. It goes on pleasing thousands because it is sweet, pure, homely, and acted out with sincerity and the simplicity of noble feeling.



CYCLONE AND FIRE DESTROY A TEXAS TOWN.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE FROM NEAR-BY PLACES VIEWING THE RUINS OF BELLEVUE, WHICH WAS WRECKED BY A FURIOUS STORM AND THEN SWEEP BY FIRE, THIRTEEN PERSONS BEING KILLED, MANY OTHERS INJURED, AND 600 RENDERED HOMELESS.

Photograph by Clogenson.

Mr. William S. Barbee, secretary and treasurer of the Anaconda Sonora Copper Company, 822 National Life Building, Chicago, and he will send you information that will interest you. The Anaconda Sonora mine has one of the largest copper deposits in Mexico. Several important syndicates have already attempted to purchase the property outright, but Mr. Barbee and his associates are making a producer of the mine for the benefit of their associates and themselves. They

# Did the Coal Companies Want a Strike?

By Charles Cartwright

**THE THREATENED** strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions, which would have involved great loss and suffering on the part of the miners and a heavy increase in the cost of fuel to consumers, was happily averted after more than a month's suspension of work in the mines. During that period of idleness the workmen lost their wages and the retail coal dealers had begun to raise prices to the public. The owners of the mines, however, did not suffer, for they had accumulated a vast quantity of the black diamonds in the past mild winter, and were enabled through the stoppage of operations to lessen greatly their surplus stock. The peaceful settlement of the dispute between the employers and the employed was due to no concessions offered by the former, but to the influence of public sentiment on the miners.

There is much evidence that a coal strike was deliberately invited by the anthracite coal combination. It is circumstantial evidence, but it is convincing, if not quite complete. It is well understood, as Hartley Davis, writing in *Everybody's*, reminded us, that the operators profited tremendously as a result of the strike of 1902, even if they did not encourage the action of the miners. We have the admission of the general coal sales agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad that an agreement exists between his and other railroads whereby rates are fixed in a manner to determine the price of bituminous coal and create a monopoly. This powerful association holds effective control of both the bituminous and anthracite situations.

Discussing the latter phase of the question, the *New York Herald*, some time ago, asked, editorially: "Do Mr. Baer and his associate representatives of the anthracite operators desire a coal strike?" An examination of a few facts may lead to an answer of this question. Last year was a big year in coal in this country; last winter was the mildest in many years; a large supply of coal was piled up for this reason, and it is not hard to see why the operators would have welcomed a strike this spring. Let us look at some of the figures: The stock of soft coal mined in this country ran up from 210,000,000 tons in 1900 to 310,000,000 tons in 1905, while the hard-coal production was increased from 45,000,000 tons in 1900 to 61,000,000 tons in 1905. Look a little more closely at these figures of the hard-coal trade:

	Tons.
1900	45,167,484
1901	53,568,601
1902	31,200,890
1903	59,362,831
1904	57,492,522
1905	61,440,201

The year 1902 was the great strike year, when labor got a big advance in wages, but the owners got it all back, and more, and it would have not been difficult to find a reason for idleness this year that would help to further profits. There was no usual spring reduction in prices—dealers have been accustomed to sell "family sizes" at fifty cents a ton less for April, and to raise the figure ten cents each month till the winter scale is resumed in November—and the big stocks on hand were good property, to say the least. There were plenty of people who were calling it a conspiracy, saying that the mine-workers were only growling because their share in the spoils was not enough, just as they did three years ago, when Mr. Mitchell complained that the miners were not getting their share of the increased price. So the public was in the hands of the labor union and the coal combination, and a division of the swag was all that bothered them.

Had a strike occurred the operators might have been able to get an average advance of fifty cents a ton on this coal, which had been put aside for this very purpose. If so, they would have cleared \$5,500,000. Is it any wonder that the coal combination was making no particular effort to head off the strike? Does it seem strange, even, that it appeared to be doing its best to force the miners into declaring a strike? The combination had been making good profits at the old prices. But, with the prospect of keeping the old profits and of adding even \$5,000,000 more, on the strength of the strike, why should not the combination be rather anxious to force the miners out? Possibly it would have been unpopular for a time, but it could have afforded that.

The coal owners want money. They are, perhaps, no more rapacious than business men in other lines. They persistently and steadily extract from the pockets of the public all that the traffic will bear. They refused to reconcile themselves to the demands of the miners, knowing, as well as the public knows, that every penny of increased cost of mining comes, not out of the pockets of the capitalists, but out of the pockets of the consumers. For months the miners had been digging out a surplus. Thousands of tons were in the holds of lake vessels. Other thousands of tons were stored at mines, in river barges, and in scores of other places. Reports from all over the country



PREPARED FOR A STRIKE—770,000 TONS OF ANTHRACITE STORED IN THE LEHIGH RAILROAD'S YARDS AT SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A. E. DUNN.

indicated that the coal operators and the railroads had been storing up a great supply against the possibility of a coal strike. The facts and figures prove that the process had been carried on for many months, although the operators had continually pooh-poohed the idea of a strike. Finally they boldly stated that if they granted the demands of the miners it would be necessary to charge the public \$1.20 more per ton.

When the strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt, in 1903, investigated the demands of the anthracite miners and offered suggestions that were pleasing to them as well as to their employers, it was believed that there would be no further trouble in the coal regions for a long time. But the three-year limit of the contract entered into by the operators of the mines on one side and their employés on the other expired, and there was a general suspension of mining work. There was talk of a new deal, but there was no hurry about making it, the object being apparently to keep the mines idle until all the coal on hand could be sold at the winter schedule.

The public is so helpless, because of its lassitude, that both miners and operators ignore it completely in their controversies, and allow it no voice in their discussions as to the method by which it shall be exploited. This attitude will be justified, coal strikes will continue to occur periodically, and the public will continue to be mulcted by the device of advancing the retail price of coal, until it perceives that it has it in its power to change the whole situation by refusing to be exploited at all, and acts on that perception by taking the steps necessary to deprive the operators of their present power to increase the price of coal at will.

As an instance of the manner in which the two interests—labor union and coal combination—work together, one need but note a reference to a recent conference in New York of the representatives of both. They had an elaborate luncheon sent into the conference-room. This consisted chiefly of roast turkey and a liberal supply of champagne. As the waiters carried the collation into the room, one of the miners asked another: "Who's paying for this?" Before he could reply a bystander answered: "The public, to be sure, the public."

Assuming that the wage increase was the only increase in the cost of coal involved in the miners' demands, the cost of handling, transportation, etc., remaining the same, then it appears that the operators were seeking, by a peculiar system of figures, to add 69.6 cents a ton to their profits under cover of a 51.8 cents advance to the miners, instead of the fraction less than two cents a ton which their statement shows. This line of reasoning indicates that the operators had been seeking an opportunity to increase their profits materially and suggests that, in view of the ten million tons of coal piled up in storage, perhaps they had been more anxious to have a strike than not, in order to be able to bleed the public for additional profits on coal mined at the rates fixed by the Roosevelt commission. This coal had already been mined, and the labor cost was paid. An advance of ten per cent. on the current tide-water price, an increase of fifty cents a ton, would mean five millions more profit to the combination, and every succeeding fifty-cent advance would add five millions more to that figure.

The people of the country have no love for the coal combination. They would demolish it forthwith if the opportunity offered. They sympathize with workingmen in their efforts to obtain the proper return for their labor. There has been no real hardship in the anthracite field, however, since the decision of President Roosevelt's commission was put into effect, and in the absence of any denial of the miners' rights, the public, but for its own danger, would have only a languid interest in the squabbles between the operators and their employés.

One of the peculiar features in connection with the strike talk was the firmness of the shares of the carrying companies. Before the last great strike of May 12th, 1902, to October 23d, 1902, Delaware and

Hudson stock was quoted as low as 171. It went to 181 during the strike, and, thanks to the price of coal since then, it has recently sold at 213. In the same way, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was low at 253 that year, went to 286 during the strike, and has sold recently at 450. Reading was low at 33½, went to 37½, and within the current year has sold at 160. Erie has changed but little, having been low at 35½, gone to 43½, and having sold at 50 this year. The increase in the market value of the stocks of seven of the anthracite coal roads since 1898 has been more than \$400,000,000. As a result of the present larger tonnage and the maintenance of the high price for coal, with possibly a higher one coming, these shares would all be selling at higher figures. It may readily be seen what a colossal interest there was at stake in this hard-coal question; the millions involved yield other millions to the owners of the anthracite shares.

## Curious Origin of the Court Reporter.

*Continued from page 506.*

before the court. He makes the second copy in his clearest penmanship. Then comes the critical moment. He rises, walks around the end of the table, takes four steps to the bench where the august court is seated, places his paper on the desk before the court, and then, with his pulses throbbing, turns and quietly resumes his seat by the long table.

In a moment the attorney for the defense, Mr. Hadley, divines the meaning of the reporter's movement. And in another he rises, walks around the end of the table, and stands meekly at Gray's elbow, while he whispers a most humble request that the reporter will give him a copy of the paper he has just placed before the court. The first copy, with the word interlined, is fortunately ready, and is graciously handed to Mr. Hadley. With an eager glance at the paper and a sudden flush upon his face, the attorney steps quickly to his counsel (Mr. Tremain) who has the floor at the moment. Mr. Tremain pauses in his argument, grasps the copy, and, looking at it, breaks out triumphantly into praises of stenography.

"And besides all this which I have urged, your honor," he says, "there is in attendance here a stenographer, who takes every question and answer, every word uttered by the court, counsel, and witnesses in the examinations of this important trial. How could anything be more exact or satisfactory than this?" And then he reads the evidence which Mr. Gray has furnished.

"Yes; I see," says the judge, studying his copy, and with relief and satisfaction written all over his countenance.

The memory of the court and the lawyers is refreshed. The judge, the attorney-general, and all agree that the record is most strictly accurate and complete. The new line of defense comes in and changes the aspect of the case. Two hours from the time the reporter makes his venture the attorney-general, in lofty and dignified language, concedes that the accused has made out a good case of self-defense, and the trial for homicide ends with an honorable acquittal; there is hand-shaking and rejoicing, and the accused goes his way to his home and to freedom.

But how about the stenographer? He has succeeded only too well for his own peace and rest. From that day and hour he found it impossible to do the work forced upon his attention. It was very difficult to get stenographic aid. Gray transferred to other workers his legislative and newspaper engagements, and devoted his energies to the new field. The experience of Mr. Gray may have been paralleled in other localities. It took time for new men to become qualified to do this new kind of expert work, but more than a dozen years before the close of the nineteenth century the advance had been pretty generally made. The note-books of the reporters had descended upon the court-rooms and the scene was changed. The pens had been laid aside. The examination of witnesses moved smoothly on, no longer checked or broken by those painful delays which had been required when the court and the lawyers were writing the evidence. The tediousness had departed; the court-room had become a pleasant place. It was often a treat to hear the quick and sprightly talk occurring between an examining counsel and the witness. And the judges, clothed with a new dignity, sitting bravely upright and in their right minds, had become the special friends of the stenographers.

Remembering how many courts there are in the counties of the States of the Union; how great the forest of pens formerly waving in slow anguish in these courts, but now laid low; how pleasant the change from tedious delay to brisk activity over this wide area, and how great a saving of time and money has been effected, one gets a glimpse of the advance that has been made in this industrial department of the domain of letters.

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**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers**

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

movement in the stock market before the cataclysm comes. I have always been one of those who believed that it was wiser not to wait for the last upward movement, but to take a profit while things were on the boom. Jay Gould explained, when he was accused by his associates of selling out his Erie stock before they were prepared to do so, "I am a little lame, you know, so I started in early."

"J. E. C. K." Cincinnati: Anonymous communications not answered.

"P." Randolph, Wis.: I know very little about such properties. I deal with Wall Street propositions.

"R." Jersey City: I do not recommend it. Better put your money into something that has a market value.

"R." New Britain, Conn.: I do not advise the purchase unless you have particular knowledge as to the value of the property. That I cannot obtain. It is one of many similar enterprises, all highly speculative.

"C." New York: 1. Iowa Central preferred sold a year ago as 50, and the present year as low as 49. While you paid a very high price for it, I would not sacrifice it at present. 2. Eventually, yes; if prosperous times continue. 3. The road is in a growing section of the country. 4. Eventually, it will probably be absorbed by some of the leading railway lines, if not by the Illinois Central. 5. The president is Edwin Hawley, who is a past master in the art of manipulating railroad properties for the benefit of himself and his friends. 6. I think American Malt preferred, the old stock exchanged for new on the 62 per cent of new for the old, has merit. Chicago Union Traction stocks also offer opportunities for speculation.

"Refining." Cincinnati: It might be well to wait a little while, and see whether or not dividends are paid on Corn Products Refining before reaching a conclusion. You are right in holding that the prospectus issued to the shareholders, in which they were asked to surrender one-third of their holdings, and the statement of the stockholders' committee, seemed to justify the impression, to say the least, that the 7 per cent cumulative dividends on the preferred would be more than earned, and, of course, everybody expected that they would be paid if earned, and I believe they should be. If the new management shows a disposition to do any stock-jobbing I shall be surprised, and will be the first to advise the stockholders to get together and enter a protest, and demand an investigation. There is a growing disposition on the part of the stockholders of all corporations toward independent action.

Continued on page 512.

**Special Prizes for Photos.**

ATTENTION is called to three new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the picture, sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Matte-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photo-

graphs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

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#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

*Continued from page 511.*

"C." Clinton, Ia.: Answer by mail.  
"S." St. Louis: Answer by letter.  
"A." Joseph, Ore.: Nothing is known of them on Wall Street, and I am not able to reply.

"G." Newark, N. J.: I would not advise investment in it. Take something near at home, or that has a quotable value in the stock market.

"B." Syracuse, N. Y.: I am told that the difficulty in reaching the territory, by reason of hostile Indians in that section, has interfered with the examination. These difficulties will, no doubt, be overcome in a short time.

"Spec." Memphis: 1. I would not sell my Chicago Union Traction if I were at this time. It would be safer to even up on the decline and to wait the outcome of the litigation. 2. I still believe that American Malt preferred, with the accumulated dividends, has a higher value than the price at which it has been selling. Some of the heaviest holders have not turned in their holdings to the reorganization committee, and believe that they can force a satisfactory and profitable settlement.

"P." Portland, Me.: The convertible privilege on Union Pacific convertible 4s has expired, and the company may now redeem the outstanding bonds at 102 1-2 and interest. These bonds were convertible to Union Pacific common stock at par, and with the stock selling around 150 that was the value of the bonds. It is strange that nearly \$1,000,000 of these bonds were not converted by the holders before the limitation of the period for conversion. Doubtless some of those who purchased them did not know of the convertible clause. It is always well to read carefully the wording of every bond or stock that one holds.

"Banker," St. Louis: 1. Excellent investment bonds of the gilt-edged class, which are within what is known as "the savings-bank class," yield about 3 1/2 per cent., and some a little higher. Among the best of these are the Illinois Central Louisville Division 3 1/2s due in 1953. Around 90, they will return about 3.95 per cent. The C. B. and Q. 3 1/2s, due in 1949, around 92, yield 3.85. The N. Y. N. H. and H. 3 1/2s of 1947 sell at about the same figure. These bonds all sell lower than they did a year ago. 2. The decline in some of the collateral trust bonds may be due in part to the unloading of the holdings of life-insurance companies.

"Alpha": 1. Missouri Pacific, Atchison, and Norfolk and Western all have speculative merit, and on declines are favorably considered. Whether Missouri Pacific will continue to pay its full dividends or not no one seems willing to say. All the Gould roads need considerable money for their extension and development, the Wabash and Missouri Pacific especially. 2. It is believed that, in order to make the Atchison convertible 4s more attractive, the stock will have to be advanced to par, and for this reason the dividend may be increased to 5 per cent. per annum. No announcement to this effect has been made.

"H. L." Cincinnati: 1. The bonds about to be issued by the Dominion Copper Company are offered on the basis of one bond of the par value of \$100, and seventy-six shares of stock of the par value of \$10 each for \$229.80. Heavy purchases of Dominion Copper recently were made by those who expect to profit by accepting their rights on the new issue of bonds and stock. The company is turning out copper at a profitable rate, and expects to increase its output very largely by the erection of new smelters. I would not sell the stock, but would accept my rights to participate in the new bond issue. 2. I never advised the purchase of the Mitchell mining shares, and was not surprised at the announcement of the suspension of dividends.

"Steel," Savannah, Ga.: 1. Steel common sold during the May panic, 1901, as low as 25. Its lowest price was made some time thereafter. The panic did not depress the Steel Trust shares as greatly as did the slump in the iron industry which came later. 2. I have no doubt that we shall have other periods of depression in the iron business. The boom in building throughout the country, and the tremendous amount of iron and steel used in the improvement of our railways, which are going on at an extraordinary rate, have abnormally stimulated the demand for iron and steel. This cannot continue indefinitely. That is one of the reasons why Steel preferred, paying 7 per cent., sells no higher than other industrial preferred shares.

*Continued on page 513.*

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## LESLIE'S WEEKLY

### An Ancient Tayle.

#### YE TWO JAGGES.

IN YE Forest of Man-Hatan dwelt a sanctimonious old Monk who alle hys life hadde been ye soule of dignitie and proprietie.

He walked ye streetes as though he owned them and caste supercilious eyes upponne ye common Monks. Yea, by Julius & Dad-Blim! but he deemed ye common herd miles below him and would not associate with ye Scum.

"I am ye Whole Thynge!" he sedde, "& it besemeth not my high estate to be seen traveling with ye Trash!" & he wore a high silk hatte.

Butte one day in ye seclusion of hys home he drank seventeen extra high Balles and ere he wist what was doing he was possessed of a Swelle Jagge.

& he went forth upponne ye streete with ye sayme & comported himselfe in a manner moste unseemlie. Yea, he sang songs thatte shocked ye newsboys & hung upponne a lamp poste and told ye world that he was a good fel'r.

Then did he perceive another sotte who was ragged & soiled & for twentie yeares a stranger to ye bath. Butte ye respectable jagge saw note these thynge. Forthwith he felle upponne ye hobo's necke & swore he would never leave him.

Then did they two lie down in ye gutter & fall asleep in each other's arms, & itte was see that ye observer could note tell ye respectable jagge from ye common varietie; for truly they were jagges of ye sayme degree.

Alle jagges looke alike to ye policeman. Soe he took them away together. Atte ye Police Court ye Common Jagge gat him thirtie days. And ye High Jagge—

But thatte, deare children, is another storie.

#### WISDOM TABLETS:

First Chug: Thou mayst all thy life seem holie & righteous; but gette thee upponne a jagge & men know thee for what thou art.

Second Snort: After ye tenth drink man meets upponne a common plane.

Third Wizzle: One touch of Bourbon makes ye whole world kin.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 512.

"Mining," Buffalo: 1. The widely increased use to which copper and brass are being put accounts in part at least for the strength of the copper market. An enormous amount of these metals is used for the manufacture of automobiles, and for ornamental architectural work, hardware furnishings, and an infinite variety of uses to which iron and steel have heretofore been solely applied. While the general prosperity of the country continues, copper is, therefore, likely to maintain its strength. 2. I have no doubt that some copper stocks on the Boston market are selling at a fictitious price. Neither do I doubt that some of the new copper companies being exploited will make good returns to purchasers of the shares. The difficulty is to discriminate between the good ones and the enormous mass of purely speculative and highly capitalized shares with which the market is flooded.

"Bonds," Toledo: 1. The decline in the bond market is occasioned by the fact that the high rates of money in the open market have led to the sale of bonds by investors and by financial institutions, who find a greater profit in loaning their money on the Street. The fact that prominent railroads, like the Pennsylvania, are making short-time notes on a 5 per cent basis is proof that an easier money market need not be anticipated soon. These notes furnish excellent investments for a short period. 2. Conservative investors are greatly prejudiced against all the collateral trust bond issues. Those of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which have recently been advanced to much higher figures than have prevailed, do not look particularly attractive, and the advance, it is believed, was due in part to manipulation. While the bonds have been approximating par on the stock market, the report of the company indicates that they were disposed of by the latter at a little above 80. These bonds are convertible into stock at par until July 1st, 1914, and the company can call them at 102. The authorized issue reaches the enormous total of \$150,000,000, but nearly half of these are reserved for refunding purposes. It is difficult to understand why such a high value is put on B. R. T. stock in the face of its tremendous bonded debt.

NEW YORK, May 17th, 1906.

JASPER.

#### Life-insurance Suggestions.

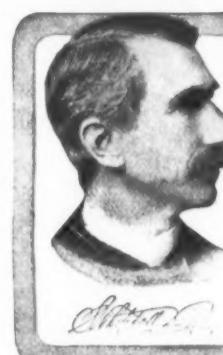
[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

NONE OF the weaknesses disclosed in the standard life companies by the investigations of the past year has been, in my judgment, fundamental, and

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If you are interested, fill up the blank lines on the attached coupon and mail it to-day.



W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., Chicago and North-Western Ry., Chicago, Illinois:

Please mail me booklet regarding ..... and arrangements for special low rates to this and various other points West this summer.

Name.....

Address.....

therefore not such as to destroy the faith and confidence of any one in the principles upon which these companies are founded. The most serious of the evils brought to light have been in their nature incidental to the main issue presented in the level-premium system—excesses, if you please, on the body of the system, but having no vital relation to it. Nothing has appeared, therefore, to invalidate the claims of the standard companies to the confidence and support of the insuring public, so far as all underlying and basic principles are concerned, and because of this the assessment and fraternal orders have gained nothing by the temporary loss and distress of the regular life business. My own position on this subject has not been altered or affected in the least degree by the insurance history of the past year.

I am pleased to find my arguments as to assessment insurance re-enforced in a statement filed with the Armstrong committee in favor of its recommendation prohibiting the incorporation of any more assessment companies in New York State, this statement being only recently made public. It says, in part,

"Whatever may be the force of the argument that, as the State has authorized companies to sell insurance on an imperfect basis, it should aid in placing them on a sound basis, it is a forceful argument against increasing the number of such companies and exposing the citizens to added chances. The argument that present companies will be injured be-

cause the prohibition of new companies will, in effect, be a statutory condemnation of the system, can have no possible effect. It may be unfortunate for existing companies, but the State cannot authorize new companies on an unsound basis simply to refrain from retarding the business of others. The real stigma that has fallen on assessment insurance is the failure of the companies to fulfill their obligations, and this in many cases not through the mismanagement or dishonesty of officers, but because of the inherent weakness of the plan itself."

The last sentence embodies an argument which I have repeatedly used in these columns and which, it seems to me, sums up the whole situation.

"H. C." Cincinnati: The bondholders of the American Reserve Bond Company, of Kentucky, which sold bonds on a partial-payment plan, asked for a receiver. I would not call this an insurance proposition.

"L. L." Elmer, N. Y.: 1. As between the Washington Life and the Equitable, I certainly prefer the latter. 2. There is no reason why you should prefer a New York company to a New England company. You certainly would not get better results than can be had from the Massachusetts Mutual of Springfield, Mass. The guarantee of this company is good.

"C." Oceanside, Cal.: 1. The Union Mutual, of Portland, Me., is an old company, having been established in 1848. Its report indicates that it is prosperous and well managed. 2. All the old-line companies have met and will meet their obligations on their endowment policies. It is well to remember that these obligations must be written in the contract. Do not take an agent's estimate or a company's estimate. Let the amount be stipulated, and then there can never be a question about it.

The Hermit



# Talks on Outdoor Advertising

## *What Is Sauce for the Goose Is Not Always Sauce for the Gander*



YOUR business and that of your neighbor, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, must each be handled on its own individual merits.

Due consideration must be given by each of you to what has gone *before* in your own particular business—if there is to be any certainty as to what will happen *afterwards*.

You cannot attain business success by merely following the lead of others without regard to the particular needs of your particular business.

It's a hazardous game to play "Follow-the-Leader" unless you are sure *that* leader knows where he is going and why he is going there.

In advertising in general, and Poster and Street Car Advertising in particular, this "Follow-the-Leader" game has cost the man who pays the bills thousands upon thousands of dollars.

\* \* \*

If a certain successful advertiser pursues a certain course at a certain time, it is taken for granted by many other advertisers that by following the same course the same success will be attained.

As a result the unthinking "Follower" finds after "it is all over" that he has been losing money instead of making it and has been storing goods instead of selling them.

Take for illustration the "Spotless Town" series advertising Sapolio.

This series has perhaps caused more talk and received more favorable comment by press and public than any similar advertising ever placed.

The strength and attractiveness of the whole, and the delightful swing to the jingles which formed the text of these cards, at once caught the popular fancy, and immediately jingles became an advertising fad without regard to their appropriateness or advertising value.

Those who adopted the jingle fad never knew—never thought—until the time came to pay the bills and balance the ledger, that the "Spotless Town" rhymes might not have been intended primarily to **SELL GOODS**.

It did not occur to these adapters that the "Spotless Town" series might have been designed and placed with the sole idea of keeping interest alive in the minds of those who had **ALREADY** been convinced of the superiority of Sapolio by copy possessing the strongest kind of selling force which had been used **YEARS BEFORE**.

So you see, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, that "Spotless Town" might not have been in-

tended to create new trade by implanting conviction, but on the contrary might have been designed solely to keep the public reminded that Sapolio had already been used and found good—to keep alive conviction already implanted.

There is no question that it accomplished the purpose for which the series was designed.

It is freely acknowledged that an article so well known and universally used as Sapolio could perhaps afford to spend money in the attempt to merely keep the public from forgetting the name—though even Sapolio might add to the value of that advertising, by the same time, trying to convert new trade.

But, while Sapolio could afford to indulge themselves in advertising jingles to keep alive a trade, the new advertiser needs copy that will sell goods, for until his advertising does sell goods he has no trade to keep alive.

\* \* \*

The Sapolio people themselves acknowledge by their own advertising that "Spotless Town" methods will not profitably market a new article.

In proof of which, note the methods of the same company to introduce a new, but similar, product—Hand Sapolio.

No jingle to this copy—nothing "cute" about it—nothing to create an advertising fad.

Just direct, clear, strong, straight-from-the-shoulder statement of facts and nothing else.

The whole Hand Sapolio campaign was based on logical reasoning, simply and tersely presented, to convince the buying public of the merits of the new toilet soap.

The Hand Sapolio advertising is as convincing and filled with concentrated salesmanship as "Spotless Town" is "catchy" and "artistic."

Hundreds of new or inexperienced advertisers charmed by the jingles of "Spotless Town" surfeited the public with nonsensical, unconvincing and profit-destroying rhymes.

But the Sapolio people *themselves* when they wanted to *introduce* a new product (not merely *sustain* an established trade) foresook and did not consider their Jingle Department but concentrated their efforts upon implanting conviction through simple reasoning and cold logic, tersely put.

So you see, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, what is sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander.

Methods which might mean business *success* for a competitor might—and probably would—mean business *suicide* for you.

Your own interests, your prosperity, your success depends upon your having your Poster and Street Car Advertising planned, written and designed exclusively for you, to suit your own special needs and the peculiar requirements of your own business.

It's expensive and unnecessary to advertise by guess or play "Follow-the-Leader" in planning your advertising campaign.

It's equally expensive and unnecessary to have your Poster or Street Car Cards prepared by color printers who by training and experience are totally unqualified to understand your special requirements from a salesmanship standpoint or to intelligently meet these requirements if they did understand them.

Yet, notwithstanding this, 99 per cent of all posters and car cards in use today have been prepared as to idea, text and design by color printers—and in consequence are "artistic" instead of convincing. For the color printer by education and practice is an art worker, not a business man.

The modern advertising agency trained in selling goods by the proper use of printers' ink is the logical place to look for Poster and Street Car copy which will in a given time move the greatest amount of merchandise at a given cost.

Lord & Thomas, however, is the only agency, company, or individual in America equipped to prepare poster and street car advertisements primarily designed to implant conviction and clear the merchandise from the shelves of their customers.

Lord & Thomas alone have had the foresight and the nerve required to spend over \$30,000 in establishing a Special Outdoor Advertising Department equipped to give the same efficient service on Billboard and Street Car copy that is given to their customers using newspaper and magazine space.

The copy force in this department are especially trained men, qualified by education and experience to intelligently analyze advertising propositions and prepare posters and car cards which will market the greatest amount of goods at the least expense.

This special organization, while entirely separate and distinct from Lord & Thomas' newspaper and magazine force, is in a position to draw upon the 30 years' experience of the company as a whole in correctly judging your needs and in deciding how most economically to market your product on the boards or in the cars.

The services of these specially trained men in this, the only specialized Outdoor Advertising Department in America—are yours without charge, if you want them.

It will cost you no more to have your Posters and Car Cards prepared by Lord & Thomas' trained poster copy men than it does now to have them prepared by color printers who are artists and not salesmen.

Space on billboards or in street cars will cost you the same no matter from whom you buy it—whether from Lord & Thomas, or direct, or through any other authorized agency.

The posting systems bear the expense of this service—not you. Because they recognize that in proportion as you succeed through Bill Board and Street Car Advertising, to just that extent will it mean success for them.

Therefore, if Lord & Thomas look after your bill posting and street car work your space will cost you basically no more, and no less than it does at present, but this space will be immeasurably increased in value and productiveness by being filled with sales-producing copy.

If you are interested in Outdoor Advertising, or contemplate Outdoor work, or if you wish your Billboard and Street Car space to bring you BETTER RETURNS, write us for our Book on Outdoor Advertising—which fully covers in detail every phase of this form of publicity. We are also about to issue a series of small books (cloth bound) covering advertising—newspaper, magazine and outdoor, in all its phases.

The value of the information and data this series contains cannot be measured by the price they were intended to sell at—\$4.00—but we will gladly send them free to any interested advertiser.

# LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America

CHICAGO

Annual Volume Placed for Clients  
Approaching \$4,000,000.00

NEW YORK

## The Bulldog Must Go.

*From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WITHOUT subscribing to everything that LESLIE'S WEEKLY says about our esteemed contemporary, the bulldog, we agree that the authorities ought to insist on the elimination of this particular kind of dog. He is not only a menace to children, but he is a menace to other dogs of known value. There is less to admire about a bulldog than any other. He is always ready for a fight, and he fights to kill. He goes for the throat of an antagonist, and few dogs stand any chance against him. The ordinary dog-fight amounts to but little. Dogs will fight, and a few lacerations are of but small account. The bulldog is a vicious animal and never ought to be allowed to go loose. He is no pleasure to anybody except the man who wants to see something killed. Every man, therefore, who has a bulldog ought to be arrested for keeping a vicious dog.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS  
AND  
PAINTINGS  
FROM FIVE DOLLARS UP

We will sell our entire stock of original drawings and paintings, including the works of such well-known artists as

JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG  
PENRHYN STANLAWS  
B. CORY KILVERT  
FRED NANKIVEL  
BOB ADDAMS  
A. S. KESZTHELYI  
JOHN CASSEL  
T. DART WALKER  
ZIM  
SARKA  
FITHIAN  
And many others.

Come in when you are near and see what we have.

Picture Dept., Judge Co.,  
225 Fourth Ave., New York

HANDSOME ENOUGH FOR ANYONE



Copyright, Judge Co., 1906.

## TROUBLE SOMEWHERE.

*By James Montgomery Flagg.*

This picture has been reproduced by the photogravure process, the beautiful work of the artist in the play of expression and the wintry landscape being faithfully brought out. The picture is on heavy plate paper, 14 x 19, and will be sent to any address in the United States upon receipt of price.

ONE DOLLAR

Add extra postage for foreign orders.

Address

Picture Department, Judge Company,  
225 Fourth Ave., New York.

Trade supplied by Anderson Magazine Co.,  
33 Union Square, New York.

## BLOOD POISON

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS  
we have made the cure of Blood Poison a specialty. **Blood Poison** Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guarantee. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. If you have exhausted the old methods of treatment and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write for proofs of cures. 100-page Book Free.

**COOK REMEDY CO.**  
374 MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

## Business Chances Abroad.

ACCORDING to Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, there is a large market for American canned and dried fruit in the neighborhood for which that city is the distributing point. Prunes, pears, apples, apricots, and peaches are most in demand. Most of the large California packers are represented in Bristol by their own agents or local correspondents of their agents in Liverpool and other large English cities.

THE CANADIAN commercial agent in Melbourne points out that as Australia has no wood suitable for the manufacture of light road-wagons, a great market is open there for Canadian builders' material of all kinds. The commonwealth tariff imposes a duty of twenty-five per cent. upon finished carriages, but the principal lines of carriage-wood stock and minor articles of hardware required by Australian vehicle builders are admitted free of duty. So far as the better class of light rigs are concerned, the imported sundries are assembled in Australia. The labor of assembling the parts, painting, and turning out a vehicle suitable for local conditions constitutes, in the main, the work of the Australian mechanic. The principal materials required by Australian carriage builders are: Sarven wheels, hickory rims, spokes, singletrees, double-trees, poles, shafts, hickory for gearing under rigs, elm hubs (a leading line), wagon bows, etc.

IF ALL American exporters showed the same energy in selling their wares abroad that is shown by the agricultural machinery men, the United States would become the leading nation in foreign commerce. A South African journal says that "the energetic American drummer selling agricultural machinery is not satisfied with keeping his stock in a central store-room, or of being a regular exhibitor at the shows, but in addition he endeavors to bring his machine or implement to the very gate of the farm. Wherever he can sufficiently engage the attention of the farmer, he gives an experimental demonstration of his machine's qualities, the inevitable result of a tour of this character being a large crop of orders, which more than repays for the heavy outlay incurred in transport, etc. In 1904, fifty-four per cent. of the farm implements and fifty-eight per cent. of the agricultural machinery imported into South Africa came from the United States."

## Mining Notes of Special Interest.

THE COPPER production of the Butte district for April was 30,842,400 pounds, which was taken from 424,800 tons of ore—an average of a little less than four per cent. copper. The production will be gradually increased during the year.

A DISPATCH FROM Nome, Alaska, says that a stratum of almost pure gold has been discovered on Holyoke Creek. It is estimated that more than a million dollars is in sight, and the strike is declared to be the richest ever made in Alaska.

A FAMOUS OLD mine of the Deadwood, S. D., district, the Etta Hill, is to be worked again, chiefly for the spodumene which is found there. This mineral is a silicate of alumina and lithia. Of late years there has been little production of it from the Black Hills region, on account of its low price and the high cost of mining. Recently, however, the demand for lithia materials, of which this is one of the best known, has increased.

MANY OF the great mines of the West were developed by men who had comparatively little capital. The Aspen, which has yielded about \$23,000,000, gave its fortunate lessee \$467,000 in forty-five days. He had spent only \$8,000 in opening it. The Hecla, of Burke, Idaho, was opened by six dairymen, who a few weeks ago refused \$2,670,000 for it. Ex-Senator Thomas Kearns, general manager of the Silver King, which has paid \$10,550,000 in dividends, says that it cost \$58,000 to put the property on a paying basis. He and his partners had nothing but their wages and savings from them when they began to develop the mine.



YOUR BEST BUSINESS PARTNER—the

## OLDSMOBILE

Just consider: Low first cost, low operating expense, freedom from disorders, durability in service, easy and dependable control—six convincing facts demonstrated by the Oldsmobile. Will send you six times six convincing facts on your written request. Now it's up to you.

The Oldsmobile Standard Runabout, Model B—the car as indispensable to business economy as the telephone, the typewriter or the sewing machine—is now built with either straight or curved front. Its 7 h. p. single cylinder, water-cooled motor gives efficiency without complication. Price unchanged, \$650.

The Oldsmobile Palace Touring Car, Model S—an American car, the product of American brains. Send for booklet telling why this four-cylinder 28 h. p. machine can give you more style, stability and go for \$2250 than any other car on the market at double the money.

The Double-Action Olds, Model L—the car with two working strokes to every revolution of the crank—is the "proper" thing in automobiles—the talk of the year. The absence of valves, guides, cams, and other intricacies attracts the novice—satisfies the expert. Its motor has only three working parts. It takes hills on high speed where other cars are forced into low gear. Its price with complete equipment, \$1250. "Double-Action booklet" on request. It's good reading. Address Dept. L. W.

## Olds Motor Works, Lansing, Mich., U. S. A.

Member of Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

Canadian trade supplied from Canadian Factory, Packard Electric Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

Let Me Tell You the Price  
You Should Pay for Paint

See that house in the lower corner? It's an eight room cottage. I painted it complete in two colors, with trimmings, for \$9.60

I made the paint to order—shipped it without advance payment—paid all the freight—gave privilege of trying two gallons free—sold it on six months time—gave my 8 year guarantee backed by a \$50,000 bond. It was fresh

## O. L. Chase Made-To-Order Paint

I am the Paint Man  
2 gals. free to try—8 months time to pay—all freight prepaid  
The owner used the paint—wrote me he was tickled to death with the way it spread and the way it looked—recommended several of his neighbors to me—paid me for it at once. That's the way it goes—this is only one customer out of thousands. What do you know about paint anyway? As paint makers themselves disagree, who knows? I disagree with all paint makers. Other paint makers say, "Pay me and then paint me." I say, "Paint me and then pay me." My Big Fresh Paint Book is Free—the finest Paint Book ever published—labeled big boxes of colors to choose from. Write for it today—now, I'll write you a personal letter and tell you what you should pay for paint.

O. L. CHASE, The Paint Man,  
Personal Office: Lincoln, Missouri Trust Bldg.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

I painted that house for \$9.60—2 coats. Send me your name and address on a postcard and I'll tell you what the paint for your house will cost.

Heart diseases,  
gout,  
diabetes

## HOMBURG

v.d.h.  
25 minutes from Frankfurt

Diseases of the stomach  
and bowels,  
obesity

For Prospectus apply  
to the Kurverwaltung.

Famous watering place and fashionable health resort  
Direct carriages from Ostend to Homburg.

**Mullins Pressed Steel Boats Can't Sink**  
Easier to Row—Absolutely Safe  
Made of pressed steel, with air chambers in each end like a life boat. Can't leak—crack—dry out or sink—last a lifetime. Every boat guaranteed. The ideal boat for families—summer resorts—picnic boat liveries, etc. Strong—Safe—cheap. Write today for our large catalog of row boats, motor boats, hunting and fishing boats.

The W. H. Mullins Co., 117 Franklin St., Salem, O.



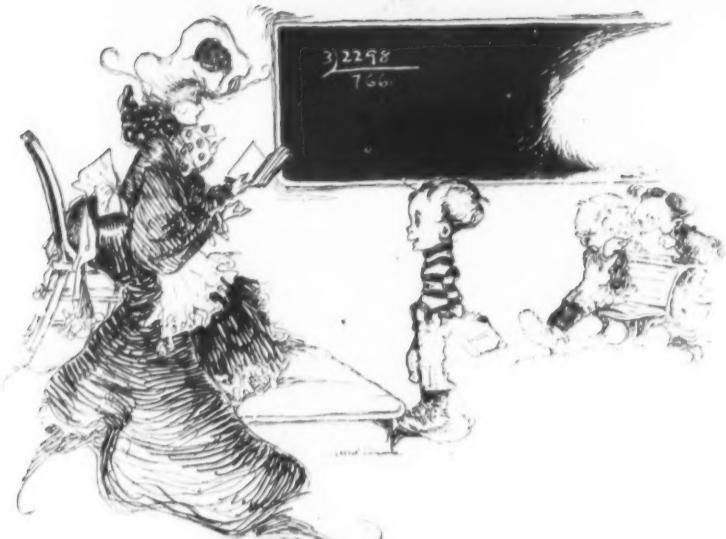
**BALL-POINTED PENS**  
H. HEWITT'S PATENT.  
Suitable for writing in every position; glide over any paper; never scratch or smudge.

Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED pens are more durable, and are ahead of all others.

FOR EASY WRITING

Buy an assorted sample box of 24 pens for 25 cts., and choose a pen to suit your hand. Having found one, stick to it!

POST FREE FROM  
H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., 99 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK  
or any Stationery Store.



OF COURSE

THE TEACHER—"And now, Sammy, where was the declaration of independence signed?"  
SAMMY—"At de bottom."

Wilson-

The only whiskey that places a complete, guaranteed analysis on each & every bottle—  
See back label!

That's All!



HERE is style, safety, comfort and convenience in the stately, highly-efficient **POPE Waverley ELECTRIC** Stanhope, price \$1,400.

The electric is now recognized as the real aristocrat of motor cars and as the one indispensable car that is an absolute necessity as the general utility car of the family.

Its freedom from all dirt, oil and water; its silent, easy riding qualities; the simplicity of its operation makes it the general favorite of all the family all the year around. It is "always ready." Simply throw forward the controller handle and steer.

We make Runabouts, Stanhopes, Chelseas, Coupes, Surreys, Physician's Road, Station and Delivery Wagons. Trucks on specifications.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

POPE MOTOR CAR CO.

Desk 4

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BOSTON, MASS., 223 Columbus Ave.  
NEW YORK CITY, 1733 Broadway.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., 819 14th St., N. W.



# WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



"The Only Kind  
That Won't Smart or Dry on Your Face"

## THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Of course he uses Williams' Shaving Soap. So does every man who wishes to be "A shining light in the world" and shave with the greatest ease, comfort and safety.



WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICKS, SHAVING TABLETS, TOILET  
WATERS, TALCUM POWDER, JERSEY CREAM TOILET  
SOAP, ETC., SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Williams' Shaving Stick (Trial Size) sent on receipt of 4c. in stamps  
Write for our Booklet, "The Shaver's Guide and Correct Dress for  
all Occasions." It's FREE  
THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

## Send for the Book "A Trip to the Orient" Japan-China

It is a little word-journey to and through Japan and China.

It tells you what you can see and do and what it will cost in days and dollars.

It tells you of the shortest route to Japan, which follows the mild Japan current Seattle to Yokohama.

It anticipates the questions you will ask and the things you want to know, and makes it easy for you to plan your trip in your easy chair at home.

It tells you all about the new mammoth twin-screw Steamships "Minnesota" and "Dakota," of the Great Northern Steamship Company, operated in connection with the two transcontinental railways, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Send for the Book to-day. It is free.

C. G. Burnham, 215 Adams Street, Chicago

S. S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle June 7.

S. S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle July 25.

W. W. King, General Passenger Agent, Seattle, Wash.



3:30 P.M. Leave New York; 8:30 Next Morning Reach Chicago—NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.